SURANCE.
Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

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VOL. XVII NO. 130---- BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 3 1929 ONE ANNA.

G. C. I. E. FOR NAWAB OF BHOPAL AND LORD LINLITHGOW

PORBANDAR, CRERAR AND RIEU GET K. C. S. I.

Jadunath Sarkar, Raman and Justice Kemp Knighted

SIMLA, June 3.

The following Birthday Honours are gazetted:—

To be G C S I:—Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras.

To be K C S I:—Maharaja Rana of Porbander Bombay; Mr. J. Crerar, Member Governor-General's Executive Council; Mr. J. L. Rieu, Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bombay and Mr. G. B. Lambert, Member Governor's Executive Council, United Provinces.

To be C S I:—Mr. H L Braidwood, Member, Board of Revenue Madras; Mr. J N Ghosal, Commissioner, Central Division, Poona; Mr. W S Cassels, late Commissioner Lucknow Division and J H Field, late Director-General of Observatories, India.

To be G C I E:—Nawab Saheb of Bhopal and Marquess of Linlithgow, lately Chairman Royal Commission on Agriculture.

To be K C I E:—Mr. T E Moir, Member, Governor's Executive Council, Madras; Mr. A W Pim, late Finance Member, U.P., Sir Frederick Gauntlett Auditor-General, Government of India, and Mr. C C Watson Political Secretary to the Government of India.

To be C I E:—Lt.-Col. H R N Pritchard Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Khan Bahadur Kutubuddin Ahmed, late Member Executive Council, Assam; Major-General R W Anthony, Surgeon-General with the Bombay Government; Mr. P C Tallents, Financial Secretary to Bihar and Orissa Government; Mr. F A Hamilton, Inspector-General of Police, Madras; Dr. C A Bentley, Director of Public Health Bengal; Col. W W Chitty, Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary, India Office, London; Mr. J Coatman Director of Public Information, Government of India; Mr. P W March, Magistrate and Collector Aligarh; Mr. J G Acheson, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department; Mr. J D V Hodge Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; Lt.-Col. R H Ralin Director of Military Lands and Cantonments, Government of India; Major D Pott late Private Secretary to the Governor, Punjab; Mr. J Prymen, Director of Agriculture, C.P.; Mr. T A L S Oconnor Deputy Inspector General of Police U.P.; Mr. F V Wylie, Settlement Officer, Peshawar District; Capt. H Morland Royal Indian Marine; Mr. J McGlashan, Chief Engineer, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Bengal and Mr. M Lea late Chief Engineer, Karachi Municipality; Mr. J Hormasji, Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Burma; Rai Bahadur Shashanka Kumar Ghosh, Government Pleader Dacca and Diwan Bahadur G M Chetti Garu, Merchant, Madras.

To be C I (Crown of India):—Maharani Regent of Travancore State.

To be K B E (Civil Division):—Major-General T H Symons Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

To be D B E (Civil Division):—Lady Humphrys, wife of Sir Francis Humphrys, late His Britannic Majesty's Minister Kabul.

To be C B E (Civil Division):—Mr. N White, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab and Lt.-Col. J W Watson Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.

To be O B E (Civil Division):—Major H W C Robson, Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, Deccan; Major Jamshedji M Duggan I M S Superintendent of Sir C J Opthalmic Hospital, Bombay, Mr. J W S Inglis, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India Foreign and Political Department, Mr. L W H Duncan Best, late of British Legation, Kabul Mr. P F Mathias, Superintendent, Government Royapuram Hospital, Madras. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mahbub Ali, late of British Legation, Kabul, Mr. B. R. Bomonji, Chairman, Municipal Boards, Saharanpur, Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawala Parshad, First Public Prosecutor Lahore, and Khan Bahadur I. B. Abdul Latif, Residency Agent, Tracial Coast, Persian Gulf.

KNIGHTHOOD.

To be Knights:—Mr. Justice Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Judge, High Court, Allahabad, Mr. Justice L. C. Adami, Judge, Patna High Court, Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, Judge, Bombay High Court, Mr. P. C. Sheridan, retired Member, Railway Board, Mr. A. C. McWatters, Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, Mr. C. S. Findlay, Judicial Commissioner, C. P., Mr. Jadunath Sarkar, late Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Brigadier E. A. Tandy, Surveyor-General of India (retired), Mr. D. Petrie, Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India, Mr. S. C. Stuart Williams, Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Mr. F. Noyce, lately Financial Adviser to Royal Commission on Agriculture, Mr. W. S. Holdsworth, lately Member of Indian States' Enquiry Committee, Mr. C. V. Raman, Professor of Physics, Calcutta University, and Mr. E. J. Buck, Reuter's Agent with Government of India.

Kaiser-i-Hind First Class is awarded to the following:—Lady Butler, C. P., Rani Sahiba of Sangli, Bombay, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, M.L.A., Mrs. Sylvia Cassels, Lucknow, Miss Irene H. Lowe, Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, Madras, Mrs. E. H. Schuyler, Ambala, Revd. G. M. Kerr, Superintendent of Leper Home and Hospital at Dichpali, Mr. G. B. Archer, Medical Officer, Medical Mission, Dayabari Ranaghat Nadia, Bengal, Mrs. Padma Bai Sajiva Rao, Principal, Theosophical Girls' College, Benares.

Bar to Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of First Class has been awarded to Revd. C. E. Tyndale Biscoe, Principal, Church Missionary Society Schools, Kashmir.

To be Raja Bahadur as personal distinction:—Raja Lildahar Singh, Raja of Sakti, C. P.

To be Nawab as personal distinction:—Thakore Nabarsinhji Ishwarsinhji of Amod, Bombay Presidency.

Title of Raja is granted as personal distinction to Sri Ramchandra Mardaraja Deo, M.L.C., Zemindar of Kallikota, Madras Presidency.

To be Mahamahopadhyaya as personal distinction:—Pandit Sitaram Shastri Shendey, Calcutta University.—A. P.

RAI BAHADUR.

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as personal distinction upon Rai Sahib Tarini Charan Bhattacharji, Assistant Secretary (retired), Irrigation Department, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta, Bengal, Rai Sahib Tarak Chandra Datta, Medical Service (Upper), Teacher, Materia Medica, and Deputy Superintendent, Dacca Medical School Dacca, Bengal.

M. B. E.

To be M. B. E.:—Arthur Hailes Mee, Forest Officer, Mayurbhanj State, Bihar and Orissa, Augustus Charles Hayes Statham, Imperial Posts and Telegraphs Service, Assistant Engineer, Wireless, Miss Gladys Elizabeth Littlewood, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, North-west Frontier Province, Hira Lal Phailbus, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, John Alfred DeSouza, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, Merwara, Khan Bahadur Capt. Muhammad Zaman Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Gujarat, Punjab, Ralph Simon Budd, Superintendent, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, David Fisher, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Bengal, William Patrick Smythe Mitchell, Indian Medical Department, Medical Officer, Bastar State, Central Provinces, James Herbert Theodore, Indian Medical Department, King Institute, Guindy, Madras, John Albert Davis, M.L.C., Chairman, Municipal Council, Ootacamund, Madras, Socrates Noronha, Medical Officer in charge, Anti-Venereal Department, Bombay Municipality, Bombay, Chhaganlal Manecklal Tijoriwala, Superintendent, Office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Archibald Thomas Wood, Assistant Works Manager, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, Ambrose Hartley Hull, late Works Manager, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, United Provinces, Evelyn Julius Bayley, Deputy Superintendent, Hyderabad Railway Police, Secunderabad, Hyderabad Deccan, Robert Wilson, Esq., late of British Legation, Kabul; Geoffrey Herbert Stranger, late of British Legation, Kabul, Frederic John Scott, Esq., late of British Legation, Kabul.

I. S. O. (COMPANIONS).

To be I. S. O. (Companions):—Edward Henry Mitchell Bower, Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, Rai Bahadur Jnanendra Nath Ray, Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal, John Alexander Arratoon, Assistant Secretary to Government of Bombay Political Department, Bombay, Khan Bahadur Mahmud Khan, formerly His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Kandahar, Henry George Robinson Adie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan, Robert Joseph Ashby, Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bihar and Orissa, Khan Nur-Muhammad Khan, Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, Multan, Punjab, E. Manual Jacob, Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gujranwala, Punjab.

"KAISER-I-HIND" MEDAL (2ND CLASS).

Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of Second Class has been awarded to Mr. P. J. Marzban, Editor, "Jam-e-Jamshed".

(Continued on page 7.)

BRITISH HONOURS LIST

—:o:—

5 NEW PEERS

LONDON, June 2.

Birthday Honours includes five new Peers, five Privy Councillors, 11 Baronets 32 Knights.

Viscount Inchcape becomes Earl.

The First Lord of Admiralty, Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Hailsham and Lord Plumer become Viscounts.

Sir William Ewert Berry, Sir Edward Allen Brotherton, Sir Robert Arthur Sanders and Sir William George Tyrrel become Barons.

The Knight Grand Cross of Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred on Sir Maurice Hankey, Sir John Cadman and Sir George Grahame.

The Knight Commanders of St. Michael and St. George:—Lord Delamere, Sir Malcolm Arnold Robertson and Sir Francis Henry Humphreys.—Reuter.

EX-JUDGE ON TRIAL

—:o:—

Allegations of Cheating

WIDOW'S PROPERTY INVOLVED IN CASE

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The trial opened this morning before Mr. Mookerjee, Special Magistrate, Alipore, of Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath Chakravarty, ex-Judge, Calcutta High Court, his son Gopal Chandra Chakravarty, Advocate and Sureshchandra Sanyal, Manager of the estate of Sailasuta Devi, a widow under sections 120B, 409, and 477A I.P.C.

The public prosecutor submitted that charges of conspiracy and breach of trust related to dishonest misappropriation of one lakh of rupees belonging to the estate of the minor sons of Radhikamohan Roy represented by their certificated guardian and mother Sailsuta and intended for the purchase of Touzi in Alipore collectorate in her name.

Witness will be examined on June 4.—A. P.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

—:o:—

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE DECISION

LONDON, June 2.

The International Conference on the safety of life at sea has unanimously adopted the motion for adoption of amended Convention, which was thereafter signed.—Reuter's Special.

NEW AFGHAN PAPERS CURRENCY

—:o:—

SIMLA, June 1.

The Kabul Government have announced a new Afghan paper currency, one, five and ten rupee notes.—A. P.

CARAVAN LOOTED

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, June 1.

The recent caravan for Kabul was looted by Khugianis because it contained petrol tins for Baccha Saquo, which is very dear at Kabul and which Baccha needs Badly.—Free Press.

PANDIT MOTILAL ON WAY TO MEERUT

MEERUT, June 1.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is arriving here to-morrow to look after the defence arrangements of the accused in the alleged conspiracy case.—A. P.

CALCUTTA BARRISTER FOR MEERUT CASE

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Mr. K. C. Chakravarty, Barrister, has been engaged to defend the accused from Bengal in the alleged Meerut conspiracy case.—A. P.

POLICE RAID LAHORE PRESS

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 1.

The Police raided Arorban's Press this evening sealing the doors with a view to search the premises to-morrow. It is believed the search is in connection with some job-work printed there.—A. P.

88 PERSIAN VILLAGES DESTROYED

—:o:—

Heavy Death Roll in Recent Earthquake

TEHERAN, June 1.

The Government Inspector wiring from Kuchan gives the number of persons killed in the recent earthquake in Khorassan as 3,253 and the number of injured, 1,121. Eighty-eight villages have been destroyed and 6,542 heads of cattle have perished.—Reuter.

RUSSO-CHINESE TENSION

—:o:—

Chinese Consular Officials Recalled from Moscow

LONDON, June 2.

Berlin.—According to Nanking telegram the Chinese diplomatic representative and consular officials in Moscow have been re-called as a sequel to Russo-Chinese tension owing to recent raid on Soviet Consulate at Harbin.—Reuter.

Thanksgiving Service Postponed

—:o:—

LONDON, June 2.

The Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey, originally fixed for June 16, has been postponed indefinitely.—Reuter

KING'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

—:o:—

LONDON, June 2.

It was officially stated at Windsor Castle that the King's condition remains unchanged. Lord Dawson, Dr. Hewett and Martyn were at the Castle for two hours this morning.—Reuter.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

—:o:—

ARREST OF OFFICIAL AUDITOR

CALCUTTA, June 1.

As a sequel to the Official Liquidator's investigation into the affairs of the Bengal National Bank, Mr. Davin official auditor Mr. B. N. Banerjee, Managing Director and Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Director Bengal National Bank were charged with cheating and conspiracy under Section 418 and 120 (B) I.P.C. and Section 282 of the Indian Companies Act for filing and causing the filing of false balance sheets of the bank on September 30, 1923, March 31, 1924 and September 30 1924.

ARREST OF OFFICIAL AUDITOR.

Mr. Davin was arrested this morning and placed on trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and released on a bail of Rs. 5,000. The case was adjourned to June 11. The other two are serving imprisonment in connection with the Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mill case.

On a petition from the Liquidator, Justice Buckland ordered placing the Liquidators' report for action before the Police Commissioner, who obtained the permission of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for arresting Mr. Davin.—Free Press.

REPARATIONS EXPERTS REACH AGREEMENT

—:o:—

QUESTION OF GERMAN RESERVATIONS

LONDON, June 2.

Paris.—The Reparations Experts Committee have reached agreement on all German reservations. Only the Belgian claim for an compensation in respect of the German marks issued in Belgium during German occupation now remains to be settled.

The agreement reached by Reparations Experts with regard to last 22 years annuities provides for their payment out of the Sinking Fund and profits of International Bank provided that in the event of United States reducing debts, Germany shall profit to the extent of two-thirds and the Allies to the extent of one-third.

Clause granting to Germany conditional mora-torium on payments provides that German moratorium shall not affect sums exceeding those to which France enjoys moratorium in her own debt agreements. France thus secures the principle that she will not pay more than she has received.—Reuter.

DON'T DESERT BRITAIN'S TRADITIONAL FOREIGN POLICY

—:o:—

A Reminder to MacDonald from French Politicians

HOW FOREIGN COUNTRIES LOOK UPON BRITISH ELECTIONS

LONDON, June 2.

Paris.—Whilst the Radicals the the Socialists in France rejoice at the success of Labour in British elections, the French Conservatives and the Moderates regret the possibility of retirement of Mr. Baldwin from the Cabinet, but find consolation in the reflection that British Labour Government will not desert the traditional defence of the British Imperial policy, including 'Entente Cordiale,' while Mr. MacDonald is regarded as personally friendly to France.—Reuter.

A CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS

—:o:—

POSITION OF PARTIES UPTO DATE

LONDON, June 2.

Mr. Macquiston (Conservative) has been elected for Argyll.

The state of the parties now is:—

CONSERVATIVES	254
LABOUR	287
LIBERALS	57
INDEPENDENTS	8.

"ANOTHER ELECTION WITHIN A YEAR"

—:o:—

LONDON, June 2.

Ottawa.—Another election within a year seems to be the general forecast in Canada on the British election results. All papers emphasise the "amazing" gain of the Labour vote.—Reuter.

PT. MOTILAL ON BRITISH ELECTION RESULTS

—:o:—

NO REASON TO ENTHUSE OVER LABOUR VICTORY

ALLAHABAD, June 2.

Interviewed by a Press representative on election results in England Pandit Motilal Nehru said: I find no reason to enthuse over the victory of Labour Party whose leaders stand committed to policy of Conservative Government on the vital question of Simon Commission and have in other respects shown a decided Imperialistic bias. As a rule changes of Government do not signify much to India which by common consent is kept out of party politics. The first Labour Government was no exception to this rule, but it had the excuse of being in power on the sufferance of other parties. Labour will be now the largest party in Parliament but not strong enough to withstand the joint opposition of the Conservative and the Liberals even if they are minded to inaugurate a bold progressive policy in regard to India which I very much doubt. The fear of defeat and consequent loss of power will always come in the way of India. The choice of parties in England is a choice between two or more evils so long as she continues to be in her present dependent condition.

LABOUR TO BE JUDGED BY ITS ACTION.

The reason why the recent pronouncement of the Viceroy on the queston of extension of the life of the present legislature is studiously vague and inconclusive appears to me to be that the true opinion of the electorates on the Simon Commission should not become known to the new Government in England. Besides the members of the Central and Provincial Committee who have defied the National Will in co-operating with the Simon Commission the only supporters of the Viceroy are the professing boycotters of the Simon Commission who never believed in it but had to join under pressure of public opinion. The Congress and the genuine boycotters outside the Congress stand firm in their condemnation of the latest move of the Viceroy. The first test of the bona fides of the professions of the Labour Party will be its handling of the situation created by the Viceroy's pronouncement. If it believes in the opinion of the electorates it will allow the things to take their ordinary course and direct that a general election be held when it is normally due and ascertain that opinion. If however the Labour Government sanctions the tactics employed by the Government of India and permits the bolstering up of the Simon Commission regardless of the public opinion India will draw its own inferences. So far as the Congress is concerned it will judge the Labour Government by its attitude towards the Simon Commission but whatever that attitude may be the course lies clear before the Congress which none but the blind can fail to see.—Free Press.

"BRITISH RULE IN INDIA"

—:o:—

POLICE SEARCH FOR PROSCRIBED BOOK

DELHI, June 2.

Under instructions from the Government of the United Provinces the Delhi Police searched this morning the houses of twelve persons with a view to seize copies of the book known as "Bharat Men Angrezi Raj". It will be remembered that the book was proscribed by the U.P. Government soon after its publication and the copies seized wherever found in the United Provinces. Further clue to the book was discovered through the Post-office through which the book was delivered to various parts of the country, mostly by V.P.P. The book was recovered in all cases in Delhi and it is understood that the copies seized will be kept with the Police here till judgment in appeal filed by the author Pandit Sunderlal—is pronounced. It is expected that in case the author is successful in his appeal the copies of the book will be returned to the respective owners.—A. P.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER REACHES VICTORIA

LONDON, June 2.

Victoria, (British Columbia).—The Duke of Gloucester arrived here from Japan yesterday. He will spend here four days as a guest of the Lieutenant-Governor.—Reuter.

EPSON COURSE BECOMES HARD

—:o:—

ANXIETY REGARDING DERBY

NO CERTAINLY OF "WALTER GAY'S" RUNNING

LONDON, June 2.

The hardness of the course at Epsom due to prolonged drought is causing anxiety regarding the Derby. Lord Woolavington interviewed states that unless rain falls before 5th or the course is artificially watered, he will not run Walter Gay.

(Later).—A steady drizzle in the morning has broken the prolonged drought which had been causing some anxiety regarding the hardness of the Epsom racecourse.—Reuter.

—:o:—

LATEST DERBY BETTING

—:o:—

LONDON, June 1.

The following is the latest betting on Derby:—Six to one against Cragadour, eight to one against Kopi seventeen to two against Mr. Jinks, ten to one against Hunters Moon hundred to seven against Gay Day and Waltergay, taken and offered.—Reuter.

Commercial News.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 1.

July	18.06
October	18.26
December	18.40
January	18.44
March	18.59
Middling Spot	18.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 1.

July	
October	To follow.
Middling Spot	

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	"
Day's Exports to Great Britain	To follow "
Day's Export to the Continent	"

COTTON

Liverpool, June 1.

Seinde, Fully Good	6.10
Seinde, Fine	6.35
Seinde, Superfine	6.60
Bengal, Good	5.85
Bengal, Fully Good	6.10
Bengal Fine	6.35
Oomra, Good	6.60
Oomra, Fully Good	6.90
Oomra, Fine	7.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.05
Broach Fine	8.30
Broach, Superfine	8.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 1.

July	16.21
October	16.43
November	16.38
January	16.65
March	16.74
May	16.74

Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot mutilated

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

	Liverpool, June 1. Opening	Closing.
June		9.75
July	9.69	9.76
August		9.76
September		9.70
October	9.69	9.74
November		9.73
December		9.73
January	9.68	9.74
February		9.75
March	9.75	9.78
April		9.79
May	9.77	9.80
June		9.79
Middling Spot		Mutilated.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 1.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

London, June 1.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	24 3/8
Forward	24 7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 1.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 1.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-5/16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 5-7/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.

C. and F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt. 11|9-3|4.

Oct/Dec. per cwt. 11|11-1|4.

C. and F. Bombay.—

July/Sept. per cwt. 11|11.

C. and F. Karachi.—

July/Sept. per cwt. 11|11-1|2.

LINSEED OIL.

—:o:—

London, June 1.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—

July/Aug delivery sellers 27|9.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—

Sep/Dec. delivery sellers 27|11-1|4.

OILS & CAKES.

The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay, June 1.

Ex Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 534 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 112 per ton.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

June 1.

S.S. Vasna, Strachen, Busreh.

S.S. City of Corinth, Jones, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

June 2.

S.S. Konderkerk, Detema, Hamburg.

S.S. City of Derby, Paynter, Karachi.

S.S. City of York, McArther, Liverpool.

S.S. Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.

S.S. Virga, Dahl, Batoum.

S.S. Altenfels, Elbo, Hamburg.

S.S. Ranee, Dovly, Java.

S.S. Honolulu Maru, Egusa, Kobe.

S.S. Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday fro mBusreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Corinth:—The K. N Co.'s steamer City of Corinth arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Konderkerk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Konderkerk sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Derby:—The K N Co.'s steamer City of Derby sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. City of York:—The K N Co.'s steamer City of York will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Badarpur::—The B S O S & D Co.'s steamer Baddarpur sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Altenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Altenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Ranee:—The T M Co.'s steamer Ranee sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Java with a general cargo.

S.S. Honolulu Maru:—The O S K steamer Honolulu Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

June 1.

S.S. Razmak for London:—59 bales animal skin, Grindley & Co. 1 case animal skin, Grindley & Co.; 24 cases animal skin, M M T Afshar.

S.S. City of Corinth for Ghent: 110 bales cotton raw, C Damji; 125 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Barcelona:—45 bales cotton waste K Visram: 1300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw L Dreyfus: 222 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros: 200 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.: 4000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros.

For Manchester:—80 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw F F Campbell.

For Antwerp:—251 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S.S. Pendun for Dunkerk:—220 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman: 50 bales cotton fly M Chandulal.

S.S. Pilsna for Venice:—55 bales cotton raw K Narandas: 1000 cwts castor seed Volkart Bros.

For Trieste:—55 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 114 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 55 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

S.S. Lendenfels for Hillingfors: 8 cases cardamoms T C P A T Virpani.

For Oslo:—8 cases cardamoms T C P A T Virpani.

For Bremen:—1 bales wool raw F Klien.

For Antwerp:—125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—100 cwts cassin powder Thos Cook & Son.

For Rotterdam:—3000 cwts linseed oil cakes and 1000 cwts teel seed oil cakes Moosabhoy: 100 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons: 94 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas.

S.S. Elysia for New York:—101 cwts gum tragacauth E Virji:

For Manchester:—1 bale woollen carpets C Doctor.

For Marseilles:—116 cwts groundnuts E Virji.

For Philadelphia:—6 bales goat skin Brisky Co.

For Liverpool:—147 bales cotton raw F F Campbell: 150 bales wool raw Clark & Smith: 54 bales wool raw G Arbuthnot: 3 bales wool raw L Hassan: 74 bales wool raw F F Campbell: 7 bales wool raw Bombay Co.

S.S. Bengal Maru for Osaka:—84 cwts gum tragacauth H M S Shastry.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw C V Jagjivan.

For Hongkong:—70 cwts shark fins A Chagla; 13 cwts ooproot 9 cwts myrabollam and 1 case cotton goods E S Abdulkayam.

For Tientsin:—200 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

S.S. Yuki Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw J Kisonchand; 400 bales cotton raw Kantilal & Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisa.

S.S. Honolulu Maru for Osaka: 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

June 1.

S.S. Mauir, F. F. Campbell. From Bangkok:—46329 pieces teak scantlings, 703 pieces teak squares.

S.S. Ellora, M. M. and Co. From Killindini:—2000 bags soda ash, 6 bags coffee, 6128 bales cotton.

S.S. H. Adamson, M. M. and Co From Badagara:—599 bags copra 389 bags cocoannts.

From Cochin:—27 cases rubber soles, 290 cases coir ropes, 2384 coir yarn, 392 cases mats.

From Calicut:—14381 bales cotton, 29 bales hides, 31 bales mangoes, 52 cases tea, 439 cases cocoanuts, 125 cases canes.

S.S. Ellas Krachutner. L Edwards. From Hamburg:—14 cases wire netting, 252 cases paper 10 cases furniture, 110 bags American crude, 30 cases bone glue, 12 cases yellow metal, 97 cases plywood, 357 cases chemicals 26 cases colour, 6 cases canvas shoes, 150 cases tiles, 478 pieces ashen logs, 40 cases glycerine, 50 drums M.A. flag oil, 12 cases bolts and nuts, 90 cases glassware.

From Oslo:—2320 cases nails 909 cases paper, 12 cases canned goods, 60 cases milk.

From Gothenburg:—27 cases grinding mills, 1107 cases ceiling boards, 2440 pieces fire bricks, 500 cases chemicals, 446 cases paper, 301 cases steel, 552 cases nails, 42 cases ice cream freezers, 146 cases steel hinges, 76 cases pekoleum stones.

From Antwerp:—193 cases tiles, 15 cases rags, 10 cases preserves, 333 cases nails, 37 cases steel, 114 cases steel wire, 1674 cases steel joists, 2468 cases steel plates, 331 cases steel tees, 792 cases steel rods, 250 cases steel rivets, 1224 cases steel circles, 5742 cases steel bars, 110 cases steel cutting, 6 cases steep hoops, 65 cases colour, 26 cases varnish, 605 cases glassware.

S.S. Hatkhola, M. M and Co. From Rangoon:—14542 bags rice, 5105 pieces teak boards 1984 pieces teak squares, 105 pieces teak square ends, 2193 pieces teak planks, 79687 pieces teak scantling, 50 cases lubricating grease.

From Tuticorin —17 bags cardamoms, 372 bales cotton.

From Ponani:—335 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—163 jottas coir rope, 263 jottas coir yarn, 200 bales cotton, 126 bags cocoanuts.

From Badagara:—100 bags copra.

From Tellicherry:—187 bags cocoanuts.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 1.

T T Berlin on London 20.34-1|4.
T T Amsterdam on London Closed.
T T Brussels on London 34.90.
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 92.65.
T T Berne on London 25.19.
T T Paris on London 124.04.
T T London on Prague 163.68.

New York, June 1.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

Demand Bills Not received.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

London, June 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Jun/July shipment sellers £8-5.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £17.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
June shipment sellers £18-16-3.

LINSEED

London, June 1.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July/Aug shipment sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £17-1-3.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £15-6-3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £18.

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, June 1.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes.—
Afloat sellers 36|6.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes.—
May/June shipment sellers 36|6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat sellers 46|-.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
July shipment sellers 49|-.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 1.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot d.10-7|8 sellers.

MONSOON VIGOROUS ON WEST COAST

—:o:—

RAINFALL IN KANARA

UNSETTLED CONDITION IN N. BAY OF BENGAL

POONA, June 2.

The Arabian Sea monsoon is vigorous on the West Coast and very heavy rain has fallen in Kanara. Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the North Bay of Bengal have developed into a depression with their centre this morning near latitude 17 degrees and longitude 92 degrees. The Bay monsoon continues strong in Burma and extended into Assam and the Gangetic plain.

Rainfall is nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central India, East Coorg, and Madras coast north. A few falls occurred in Bengal, United Provinces west, Punjab east and north and Hyderabad south.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair eight inches; Mergui three; Tavoy and Maymyo two; Amherst one and a half; Toungoo, Diamond Island and Mandalay one; Monywa three quarters; Rangoon and Akyab a half; Sibsagar and Darbhanga four; Silchar two; Hazaribagh one; Gauhati, Cherrapunji and Darjeeling three quarters; Tezpur Mymensingh and Ranchi a half; Cox's Bazar and Patna a quarter; Gorakhpur three quarters; Mainpuri a half; Cawnpore and Bareilly a quarter; Marmagao six; Karwar five; Mangalore three; Mercara two; Calicut one and a half; Cocanada one; Ratnagiri and Cochin a half; and Hanamkonda and Trivandrum a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East Central India and south of the Peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning: Heavy rain is likely to continue in south Burma and Kanara for next twenty-four hours and may extend into Konkan and Irawady and Arakan Divisions, within forty-eight hours.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT

—:o:—

ARTIST NARRATES STORY OF HIS SUCCESS

With reference to the recent Reuter report that Mr. E. J. Horniman has purchased the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi by the Ceylonese artist, Mudaliar Amarasekara, and will present it to the Tate Gallery, it is stated that it is the only portrait for which Mahatma Gandhi has ever sat.

The news has been received with gratification by the artist, who, however, knows nothing more than the mere fact of its purchase and is not aware of the figure it has fetched or the identity of the purchaser.

The portrait was exhibited in Paris at Palais de Marbe Champs-Elysees at the Summer Exhibition last year and since then, he believes it has found its way to London.

The portrait is an exact replica of the sketch he made during the Mahatma's visit to Ceylon in the latter part of 1927. The sketch was made at a reception accorded to Mahatma Gandhi by the Ceylon National Congress within the brief period of an hour or a little more, special accommodation being provided for the artist to facilitate his work. When before the function came to a close the sketch was passed round among the distinguished guests on the platform. It required only a little touching up to make it a finished product.

Speaking to a press representative Mudaliar Amarasekara said: "I am proud to learn that my picture has been acquired to be presented to the National Collection. I was very fortunate not only to be able to produce such a faithful likeness of the Mahatma but also to be able to obtain his autograph, both in Gujerathi and English, on the original sketch from which the large painting was made.

Both Mahatma Gandhi and his wife were so taken up with it that Mahatma Gandhi's private secretary asked Mr. Amarasekara to present it to them. This he was not willing to do. He replied that the picture should rather remain in Ceylon to commemorate his visit.

Since the exhibition of the picture in Paris there have been numerous offers to purchase it, one of the first being by a German connoisseur. Miss Stuberg, who intended to present it to the German Art Gallery. The hope of seeing this work, among the collection at the Tate Gallery is particularly gratifying to Mr. Amarasekara who will be the only living eastern artist to receive the distinction of having his work placed in a European national gallery, though examples of his illuminated addresses have already found place at the Imperial Institute.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT

PROGRESS OF PROPAGANDA IN HYDERABAD (SIND) DIST.

The report of the foreign cloth boycott work done by the Hyderabad District Congress Committee, Hyderabad (Sind), during the four weeks from 29th April to 26th May, 1929, is as under:—

Amount collected towards the Boycott Fund:—No special effort was made in collecting the fund. Rs. 49-12-10 were collected in boxes in street propaganda. Collections were also made for Khaddar in boxes which amounted to Rs. 36-8-0. One gentleman also donated Rs. 100 towards Khaddar.

Average number of boycott volunteers at work done during the period:—Only two volunteers were at work during the whole period.

Number of house visited by the volunteers during the period:—Thirty houses were visited by the volunteers only during the week ending the 26th May, 1929.

Number of persons who promised to boycott foreign cloth:—Forty-seven persons pledged that they would not further purchase any foreign cloth. In one house 12 persons signed the pledges, out of whom 8 were ladies. Most of the pledges have generally been taken from ladies.

Value of such cloth boycotted as a result of item (3) or other propaganda:—It is very hard to get the required information in actual figures as to the foreign cloth purchased and used annually by each house. One thing that no record is kept by the householders as to how much worth foreign cloth is actually purchased and used by them annually. Secondly, that the purchasing of cloth for the whole house is generally done by the females who are not forward enough in giving the required information. The figures quoted by them cannot therefore be relied upon. For example, some quote Rs. 50 for the year, some Rs. 100. Very rare houses quote their figures over 100. On house, (one of the richest in the town) the house which had given 12 pledges (item 4), quoted the figure of Rs. 5,000, this too with great hesitation. From their mode of living one could conclude that they would be purchasing foreign cloth worth not less than Rs. 10,000 annually. So it is very hard to substantiate the amount of the foreign cloth purchased by any particular house or quarter visited by the boycott volunteers.

Number of boycott meetings, processions, Nagar kirtan parties or Khadi bazaars organised:—No boycott meetings or processions were held during the whole period. Only street propaganda with music party went on five times in the first two weeks and almost daily in the latter two weeks. No Khadi bazaars were organised except that the temporary shop was shifted from one-quarter of the city to the other.

Value of Khadi sold:—The Khaddar sales of the Lajpat Khadi Bhandar during the four weeks amounted to Rs. 2,651-11-9. The decrease in the sales is due to no Khaddar being available in the country owing to sudden rush on Khaddar in the country. It is abundance the sales will again rise. However with whatever Khaddar in hand the sales practically are upto the mark.

Besides the above, the Committee enrolled 21 more members during the above period. The total number of members on the roll upto-date is 451.

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P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels	
8 June	Moreas		11,000
15 ,,	Rasmak		10,954
22 ,,	Mooltanx		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi		16,619
6 July	Rajputana	now	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	sail	11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x	direc	16,088
24 ,,	Rasmak		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin	from	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Moreas	Bombay	10,948
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua	without	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Rasmak @		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura	transship	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
6 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia	ment	11,120
30 ,,	Rasmak		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	at	19,648
21 ,,	Rawalpindi		16 619
28 ,,	Moreа	Aden	410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

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FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.		
1929			
7th June.	Ranpura	—	Colombo, and Australia.
16th ,,	Kidderpore	a	Straits China and Japan.
21st ,,	Naldera	—	Colombo and Australia.
6th July	Malwa	—	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda	—	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Moreа	—	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin	—	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	—	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja	—	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia	—	Colombo Straits China and Japan

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aBengal Maru	5391	17 May	5 June
aYuki Maru	3102	29 May	5 June
Fushimi Maru	11000	— —	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru	5845	2 June	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru	10500	— —	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru	10400	— —	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	a24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Katori Maru	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru	20000	26 June	3 July.
Shinyo Maru	22000	10 July.	17 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
5th June.	Karapara	—	East & South Africa.
5th ,, about	Baroda	—	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
5th ,,	Ellora	—	Mombasa and Zanzibar.
7th ,,	Vasna	—	Busreh via Karachi.

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of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

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Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

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HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY L. D.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

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ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

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Rs. 100/- for Endowment
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Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

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For particulars please write to:—

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AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

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(ESTABLISHED 1906)

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LIFE POLICIES
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PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
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Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words AND

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For each additional word.

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INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK with good English handwriting or a typist for an Office. Apply stating age, qualifications and minimum terms to Box No. 2297, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1653

WANTED—All to learn Touch Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort.
A R1633

WANTED—A B.T., or S.T.C. TEACHER for a Local High School. Apply to Box No. 2294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1649.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY HINDU GRADUATE, having school teaching experience for private matriculation student, daily two hours. Apply Box No. 2296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1652.

WANTED—A Tamil knowing LADY to teach a girl of 7. Knowledge of English, music, etc. also necessary. Two hours work every day. Apply to: K. S. R. IYER, Tukaram Building, Tardeo Road, Grant Road.
A 32291

LOAN.

LOANS. Any amount without limit advanced against the security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MEDICAL

MISS RUTH'S New Turkish Bath scientific hand massage. Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance. Sitaram Bldg., K Block 1st Floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market.
M R1654

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—STUDENTS for learning Shorthand by Post within 30 days. Only 9 characters and 3 rules. Success guaranteed. Prospectus one anna. DESAI SHORTHAND SCHOOL, Bhow's Street, Ahmedabad.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY 1—Classes to prepare candidates for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College the only Govt. institution in the presidency preparing candidates for the said examination—from 17th June, 1929. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course of study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.
M 32382

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY MOTOR CARS OF WELL KNOWN MAKES.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE BUICK MOTOR WITH LANDOW LETTE BODY AND ONE 12 BEAN MOTOR CAR IN GOOD CONDITION AND COMPLETE WORKING ORDER.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public Auction on Wednesday the 5th June 1927 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72 Meadows Street, Fort by order of the concerned:—

One Buick Motor Car No. Y542, 7 Seater Master Six Landowlette body with Electric fan and lights, self-starter in complete working order.

One 12 Bean Motor Car No. Y1523 5 seater self-starter with Electric lights and in complete working order.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SPECIALLY IMPORTANT TO HIGH CLASS KHOJA, PARSI AND HINDU FAMILIES.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT MESSRS. RUTTONSEY KHERAJ & CO.'S SHOP AT JAMBLI MOHALLAW, of high class quality silks as well as embroidered saries, georgette all over velvet, as also skirt velvet saries, latest designed silk saries, frocks embroidered boarders, etc., etc., most suitable to High Class Khoja, Parsi and Hindu families.

GANDHI & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 10th June 1929, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Miss Ruth Simpson, Superintendent, American Mission School for the Blind—Requesting that the Corporation's grant to the School may be continued.

2. Letter from Lt. Commissioner Stanley R. Evans of the Salvation Army—Requesting that the Corporation's grant to the Salvation Army Rescue Home at Matunga may be continued.

3. Letter from the Assistant Director, Bombay City Volunteers Medical Corps—Requesting that his Institution may be permitted to adopt the City's Coat of Arms as part of their Insignia.

4. Letter from Bai Baya Pandoo —Requesting that some gratuity may be paid to her in respect of her long service in the Municipality as a Bigari woman.

5. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society—Requesting that the Corporation's grant to the Society may be continued.

6. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Forwarding copy of a report of the committee.

7. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association—Forwarding copy of a report of the Association for the year 1928-29.

8. Letter from Bai Gangaban widow of Baloo Malu, late Municipal scavenger—Applying for a gratuity in respect of services rendered by her husband as a scavenger.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

9. Requesting sanction to the acceptance by the Commissioner of the offer of Mrs. Joana Francisca Rodrigues in connection with the acquisition of a further strip of land from her property at Dadar Kumbharwada Road.

10. Requesting sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 32-15-3 being made to meet the Government's claim on account of arrears of land revenue payable by the Municipality in respect of lands at Sion occupied by the 24" Vehar Main and Sluice House.

11. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, a rule in respect of securities to be furnished by certain Municipal employees so that the Commissioner may, at his discretion, grant exemption to an acting Municipal Officer or servant from furnishing the security fixed by the Standing Committee provided the acting period does not exceed four months.

12. Forwarding for orders the Commissioner's proposal to appoint Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Deputy Executive Health Officer, to act as Executive Health Officer, during the absence of Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer, on leave.

13. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 7,005 being made to meet the cost of the temporary staff to be engaged and the other charges to be incurred in connection with the collection of the squatters' fees departmentally at the Arthur Crawford and Erskine Road Markets.

14. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the question of advancing money at interest under the Subvention Scheme for the conversion of privies into water closets to certain house owners.

15. Recommending sanction to a certain extra amount being paid to Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak, Municipal Auditor, for the period he acted as sole Auditor.

16. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 1,874-9-0 being made to meet the payment of certain leave allowances due to Mr. J. W. Mackison, Special Engineer, Development Works.

17. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 3,000 being made to meet the cost of the temporary staff employed at the Arthur Road Hospital in connection with the small-pox epidemic.

18. Forwarding the Commissioner's letter intimating that the Bombay Gas Company have waived their claim for an increase in the price payable for each lamp in the City and suggesting that the Corporation may express their appreciation of the Gas Company's action.

19. Forwarding the Commissioner's letter which forwards returns showing enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

20. Recommending sanction to Dr. K. N. Choksy, Acting Superintendent of Vaccination being allowed to draw a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month for March and April 1929.

21. Forwarding for information their Sub-Committee's report regarding a proposal for the creation of a separate fund to be known as Repairs Fund for the annual repairs of Capital Roads.

22. Reporting that the Commissioner's letter recommending that the Assistant Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital be allowed to draw Rs. 400 per mensem from 1st May 1929, has been referred for report to the Medical Relief Committee.

23. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the provision of funds for carrying on the preliminary census in connection with the introduction of free and compulsory Primary Education in the B and E Wards of the City.

24. Recommending sanction to the acceptance by the Commissioner of the offer of Mr. Narayan Moreshwar Padhaye in connection with the acquisition of his property required for the construction of Dadar Kumbharwada Road.

25. Authorizing the Municipal Secretary to place on the Corporation's June Agenda the Committee's Resolution regarding Draft Leave Rules for Municipal service on the lines of the Fundamental Rules.

26—27. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (26) not exceeding Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (27) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

28. Submitting a report as to the extension of the teaching of English to all the Upper Primary Schools conducted by the Schools Committee.

29. Reporting on the question of the admission of students of the untouchable classes in Municipal Primary Schools.

30. Submitting a report as to the circumstances under which one year's extension of service was given to the Head Master of the Bhuleshwar A. V. School

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

31—40. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity or compassionate allowance not exceeding (31) Rs. 126 to the heirs of a deceased scavenger in the Conservancy Branch, (32) Rs. 98 to the heir of a deceased scavenging woman in the Conservancy Branch, (33) Rs. 262-7-0 to the heirs of a scavenging muccadum in the Conservancy Branch killed during the recent riots, (34—38) Rs. 131-7-0 each to five halalkhore women in the Conservancy Branch whose services were retrenched on account of old age, (39) Rs. 360 to a Fireman in the Fire Brigade Department incapacitated for further service and (40) Rs. 126 to the widow of a deceased scavenging man in the Conservancy Branch.

41. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to the Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd., to erect a public call office opposite the Church Gate Station and also requesting general sanction to permission being granted in such cases.

42. Requesting sanction to the sale of a piece of Municipal land adjoining the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., at Gokhle Road to the Agents of the Company.

43. Forwarding a statement showing the number of Motor Vehicles taxed and exempted for the quarter ending 31st December 1928

44. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes

45. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

46. Forwarding half-yearly report of the work done in the Municipal laboratory.

47. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

48. Forwarding copies of the report of the Bombay District Benevolent Society.

49. Requesting sanction to a piece of land in the compound of the Bhandarwada Reservoir grounds being sold to the B. E. S. & T. Company for the erection of a Sub station for the supply of electrical energy to the Bhandarwada Compressor Station.

50. Requesting sanction to the lessee of a plot of land at Mahaluxmi being granted a free building period of one year.

51. Requesting sanction to the sale of the right for a building lease on plots of land on the frontage of the Vaccine Depot at Elphinstone Road.

52. Reporting on an application of a retired kutchra cart driver for a gratuity for services rendered by him to the Municipality.

53. Reporting that nothing can be paid to the widow of a deceased scavenging cart driver from the Commissioner's Discretional Contingency Grant over and above the gratuity already paid to her.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

54. Forwarding Government Resolution on the report of the Special Advisory Committee on the Suburban Schemes of the Development Department.

55. Regarding the question of the nomination of the Municipal Commissioner on the Bombay Port Trust Board.

56. Forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning the re-employment of the late Mr. T. M. Bhukhanwalla as a Municipal Auditor.

57. Letter from Mr. F. W. Petch—Requesting that he may be appointed as the delegate of the Corporation to the Fortieth Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute to be held in England in July next.

58. Letter from Mr. Thakordas J. Parekh—Reporting that he assumed charge of the Office of one of the Municipal Auditors on the 1st of May 1929.

59. Letter from Mr. Abubaker A. R. Begmahomed—Requesting that Mr. Noomahomed Begmahomed be granted leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

60. Letter from Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), K.C.I.E., O.B.E.—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

61. Letter from Mr. F. W. Petch—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

62. Letter from Mr. Narayenlal Banslial—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

63. Letter from Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—Resigning his seat on the Roads and Footpaths Committee.

64. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical institute—Forwarding a statement showing the attendance of members of the Board of Trustees at the meetings of the Board

65. Letter from Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber—Requesting the Corporation to join in the public reception to be given to Mr. P. M. Kabali, the Indian Airman on his arrival in Bombay.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

66—67. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad, seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade, (66) For expressing opinion that a special room be provided for visitors wishing to see the Councillors and (67) For resolving that the four co-opted members of the Schools Committee should be allowed to make use of the Councillors' room.

68. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. B. G. Horniman and other Councillors—For expressing sympathy with the families of those who have been killed and with those who have been injured during the recent riots in Bombay and for addressing Government to secure the repeal of the Arms Act, etc.

69. From Mr. S. K. Pupala, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For expressing opinion that a Works Committee should be appointed to inspect from time to time various Municipal works in progress in the City.

70. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala. For appointing Mr. B. P. Wadke to be a member of the Retrenchment and Reforms Enquiry Committee.

71. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For inviting the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to the great hardship suffered by the 3rd class long distance passengers owing to the booking office being on the extreme north end of the Victoria Terminus Station.

72—73. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(72) For urging upon Government the necessity of again passing a Rent Act for the City of Bombay and (73) For having the Municipal Act amended so that the Corporation may be enabled to advance money to buyers of Municipal plots of land.

74. From Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati—for directing the Municipal Secretary to complete the index of the proceedings of the Corporation up to the end of the last year.

75. From Professor V. G. Rao—For requesting the Medical Relief Committee to expedite their report on the question of the improvement of the system of medical inspection in Municipal Schools.

76. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For requesting the Tramways Company to extend the Tramway service from Tardeo Terminus to Hornby Vellard.

77—78. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—(77) For expressing opinion that the Drainage Scheme proposing the discharge of partially purified effluent in the Bombay Harbour to South of Green Isle is the best scheme possible and (78) For obtaining a report from the Law Proceedure and Election Committee as to the desirability of amending the Election Rules so as to do away with cumulative voting at Ward Elections, etc.

79. From Mr. B. N. Mehisheri, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora—For voting an Address of Welcome to Mr. P. M. Kabali the first Indian to fly from Europe to India.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

80. Regarding the question of the sitting accommodation of Councillors at the meetings of the Corporation and the general amenities provided for members.

81. Regarding the reconstitution of the Committee appointed to consider the question of introducing Compulsory Physical Training in Municipal Schools.

82. Regarding retrenchments effected in the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

83. Regarding plans and estimates for the construction of the proposed public conveniences at Apollo Bunder.

84. Regarding the proposed discontinuance by Government of the long existing practice of granting land, revenue free, to the Bombay Municipality for widening roads.

85. Regarding plans and estimate for the construction of an additional storey over the Nurses' Home Annexe at the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

86. Regarding the hardship experienced by the property owners of Bombay in the working by the Commissioner of the sections of the Municipal Act relating to preservation of regular line of a public street.

87. Regarding a complaint made by certain Muslim residents of Foras Road about the proximity to a Musjid of the site selected for putting up water closets at certain premises on Foras Road.

88. Regarding the selection of Mr. Y. G. Pandit by the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for nomination by Government as a member of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education.

89. Regarding the dissolution of the Improvement Trust and transfer of its activities to the Municipality.

90. Confirmation of the Proceedings of the Roads, Development, etc., Committee.

91. Schools Committee's letter —Forwarding printed copies of the proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st June, 1929.
32308

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th June, 1929, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business.

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1929.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 10th June to 29th June, both days inclusive.
32306

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE GIRL ON THE BARGE
TALKING PICTURE!
With
40 per cent Dialogue
60 per cent Sound Effects
featuring
JEAN HERSHOLT
and the Beautiful
SALLY O'NEIL
THRILLS MAGNIFIED BY THE MAGIC OF SOUND!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The fascinating Screen Beauty and the famous Tragedienne:—
DOLORES DEL RIO
In her latest Screen triumph—
RAMONA
A marvellous story of Love—the Love of two men for one woman—and her marriage to both! A vivid Drama told against the stirring background of untamed California.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M. only.
THE WEDDING MARCH
featuring
ERICH VON STROHEIM
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FAY WRAY
To him it was a game—But to her it was the end and all of Life.

AT LAST THE PERFECT CHAPTER PLAY IN 15 EPISODES
"TARZAN THE MIGHTY"
WITH
FRANK MERRILL
Now Showing
First Instalment!
8 Exciting reels!
Wild Life in the Jungle!
Also 2 reels Jimmy Aubrey Comedy
THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 DAILY.
Sat., Sunday, and Friday at 3-30 P.M.

YOUR LIFE & DEATH
Foretold quite accurately and strikingly. For TEST READING and other particulars, advance stamps worth Re. 1 and name 5 flowers. Annual Reading in 12 monthly details, and Character, Rs. 3. Send Time and Date of birth of letter. Our Wonderful TALISMAN "SUDARSAN KAVACHA", for success and evading evil planets, disease, etc., Rs. 5. Our Wonderful Dream Dictionary, worth Re. 1, offered free. Our Kalavedi Astrology known all over the globe. THE ADVANCED ASTROLOGICAL HOME, KASIMKOT, Vizag. Dt. (S. India)
R1617

MALABATI TEA CO., LTD.
Want applications from business men and respectable men for the posts of District Supervisors in every District of India for the sale of best "Malabati Tea" (leaf) packed by the company on a monthly salary of Rs. 100—10—200 plus T. A. Rs. 30 and 2 p. c. Com. on the sale. Selected candidate will have to invest in the preference share of the company Rs. 125 and this amount is to be paid as soon as selected. Apply stating past experience with 1 anna stamp to:—Indian Planters Union, Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Lindenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, the 4th instant.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.), Weather Permitting.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned seventeenth annual general meeting of the Matunga Residents' Association will be held to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m., in the Lakhamsi Nappoo Hall, Matunga, (G. I. P. Rly.), to transact the remaining business on the Agenda, viz. the election of the Members of the Managing Committee.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

On the eve of the King's Birthday Mr. G. D. Kundaji, will be "At Home" to the members of the Kanara Saraswat community at the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, to-day (Monday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). All the members of the community with friends are cordially invited to attend.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Honorary Secretary of the Mandali informs that all the eight students including a lady student, aided by the S. V. S. Mandali, have come out successful in this year's School Leaving Examination of the Bombay University. Mr. D. V. Kamat, one of these students, has scored a total of 475 marks and has carried away the University's Bai Maneckbai Byramji Jeejibhoy Prize.

Mr. A. R. Kamat, who stands "first in the University" in the examination with a total of 531 marks belongs to the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community and has been awarded the University's Dossabhoy Framji Cama Scholarship.

Out of about 38 women students from the Community who appeared for the examination, 26 have been successful, Miss Kamla Sakharam Waigankar standing first amongst them with a total of 433 marks.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire safeguard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd. Bombay.

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General Manager R. J. DUFF

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS

The list of candidates who have passed the B.A. Examination of the Benares Hindu University, held in the month of March 1929, is as under (the figures before the names of candidates indicate the roll number):—

20 B Adhikari, 92 L R Shukla, 176 V N Sinha, 78 K P Tiwari, 144 S N Lal, 7 A M Mall, 80 K C Upadhyaya, 136 R S Lal, 46 D D Rai, 79 K L Shreemali, 102 M Chandra, 140 R Lal, 124 R B Prasad, 83 K Rai, 36 C N Mishra, 107 P N Acharya, 257 G D Barpute, 74 J Singh, 54 G G Deshpande, 166 S R Pathak, 72 J P Jha, 260 H L Bhatt, 10 B N Singh, 179 Y Singh, 128 R D Tewari, 9 B L Bhargava, 167 S D Bajpai, 261 M B Pant, 48 G P Varma, 47 D N Vohra, 139 R J Bahadur, 42 D Prasad, 147 S D Srivastava, 8 B M Rao, 81 K P Singh, 70 J P Singh, 159 S P Pandeya, 160 S Lal, 43 D P Ghildial, 130 R Jha, 32 B N Tankha, 23 B P Lal, 37 C B Verma, 99 M P Rai, 106 P C Atmaram, 34 C B Pande, 168 S P Srivastava, 150 S B Misra, 126 R C P Sinha, 169 S C Chakravarti, 197 H D Tripathi, 3 A Lal, 232 K N Mattey, 104 N S Rao, 135 R S Misra, 2 A Singh, 4 A L Pande, 5 A L Bohra, 6 A C Bhattacharya, 11 B P Vyas, 13 B Tyagi, 16 B Proshad, 18 B M Singh, 21 B Pathak, 24 B R Telang, 25 B P Trivedi, 26 B P Singh, 27 B Prasad, 28 B N Singh, 41 D Singh, 44 D N Pandey, 49 G P Singh, 50 G M Mnitra, 57 H R Jain, 58 H B N Singh, 59 H N R Sharma, 60 H L Khattri, 64 I Singh, 65 I B Akhauri, 71 J S Choudhri, 73 J P Kukrety, 76 K B Sahu, 86 K S Singh, 87 K N P Pandey, 88 Krishnananda, 89 K B L Saksena, 90 K G Deshmukh, 94 L Jhanwar, 96 M P Tikmani, 97 M Charan, 100 M S Srivastava, 105 N K R Digraskar, 108 P B Kumar, 109 P N R Choudhury, 111 P P Singh, 114 R S Roy, 115 R Pathak, 117 R Singh, 118 R Singh, 120 R A Pandey, 123 R N Rai, 127 R D Rai, 132 R N Pathak, 137 R S Singh, 141 R B Das, 142 R B Saran, 144 S D Bhargava, 152 S P Singh, 154 S P Upadhyaya, 161 S S Pandey, 163 S Mishra, 165 S B Godbole, 173 T P Singh, 175 U Prasad, 177 V Pandeya, 180 D S Trivedi, 188 B N Misra, 190 C D Singh, 195 G K Lal, 196 G R S Singh, 200 J Mishra, 205 K P Singh, 210 M L Trivedi, 213 P S Raju, 214 R Krishna, 218 R Dube, 222 R P Pande, 223 R S Pande, 229 S P Srivastava, 259 H Bhargava, 262 N K Barathonia, 263 S N Tiwary.

B.A. (COMPARTMENTAL)

The following candidates are declared to have passed the B.A. Examination under Regulation 8 of Chapter XXIX of the Regulations of the University on having obtained at least 40 per cent. marks in the subject noted against their names:—

233 B B Rai History, 234 G B Pande English, 237 K B Kirtikar English, 238 K K Singh Economics, 243 L S N Sinha History, 244 M Prasad Philosophy, 245 P C Sinha Philosophy, 247 R B P Sharma Philosophy, 249 R N Chaudhary Philosophy, 251 S K Kango Sanskrit, 254 S N Dubey Philosophy, 255 T Das History, 256 T N Saksena English.

LL.B. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.

List of candidates who have passed the LL.B. (Previous) Examination of the Benares Hindu University, held in the month of March, 1929:—

2 B D Tripathi, 3 B N Singh, 4 B N Prasad, 5 B Prasad, 6 B R Pandey, 7 B Singh, 8 B D Mishra, 9 B Singh, 10 B M Mittra, 11 B Singh, 12 B L Srivastava, 13 B Dwivedi, 14 B N Singh, 15 B N Singh, 17 B K Sinha, 18 C L Kochar, 22 D N Mishra, 23 D B Bhaskar, 24 G Jagannadharaju, 25 G P Singh, 27 G Dikshit, 30 G C Vyas, 31 G Das, 32 H P Singh, 33 I N Rai, 35 J Pande, 36 J Choubey, 37 J Acharya, 38 J N Singh, 39 K N Singh, 40 K M Singh, 41 K Prasad, 43 K Ahmad, 45 L D R Sharma, 46 L Prasad, 47 Madan, 48 M Singh, 49 M S Sharma, 51 M P Srivastava, 52 M Jagannadharao, 53 M B Singh, 55 M N Banerji, 56 M H Ansari, 57 M Punnayya, 59 N Singh, 61 N K Tewari, 62 P P N Singh, 65 P B L Mathur, 66 P I Srivastava, 68 R N Rai, 69 R V S Rao, 71 R Das, 72 R K Panday, 74 R D Gajpuri, 75 R D Upadhyaya, 76 R N Singh, 77 R P Singh, 78 R S Singh, 80 S Prasad, 81 S N Prasad, 85 S P Singh, 86 S K Sharma, 90 S Jha, 91 S R S Sinha, 93 S N Rao, 94 S Chaturvedi, 95 S Roy, 96 S N Pande, 97 S N Rai, 98 S S Mathur, 99 S N Shukla, 102 U Kochar, 103 V B Misra, 108 C L A P N S Deo.

F. P. EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The list of candidates who have passed the First Professional Examination in Medicine and Surgery (Ayurveda) of the Benares Hindu University, held in the month of April, 1929, is as under:—

2 A L Dwivedi, 3 A N Kurhekar, 4 B Pande, 5 B Sharma, 6 B N Dikshit, 7 D S Gour, 9 H P N S Chandra, 11 J Mukharjya, 12 J S C Aravallwar, 16 K Ghae, 19 M L S Upadhyaya, 23 N R Shukla, 33 K N Das, 34 L Sharma, 42 V N Misra, 43 V K Patwardhan, 44 V Dubey.

THE JACOBABAD OUTRAGE

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT POLICY CONDEMNED

HINDUS DEMAND PROTECTION

A public meeting was held on Saturday under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to draw the attention of the Bombay Government to growing insecurity of life in Sind as illustrated by the recent outrages in Jacobabad and Sukkur districts.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who presided said that life of every citizen must be protected. The Hindus of Sind felt that there was no protection to their lives or religious observances.

When questioned in the Council why the Hindus in Sind were not getting a proper share of judicial appointments, the Bombay Government, he asserted, had made the shameless confession that the Sind Hindus did not usually vote with the Government and consequently they had to suffer. With such encouragement from the Government, the Sind bloc of Mahomedan members always voted with the Government and they felt that they could rely on the support of the Government.

The Hindus in Sind, were not now indulging in a communal agitation, but were only demanding the elementary civic rights of every individual, namely, the protection of life and religious observances.

Dr. Choithram and Messrs. Jairamdas Doulatram and Shivdas Chapsy then addressed the audience on the present position in Sind.

The following resolution was then passed:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay draws attention of the Government to the growing sense of extreme insecurity of life in Sind and to the increasing number of acts of lawlessness as illustrated by the recent outrages in Jacobabad and Sukkur districts and strongly condemns the Bombay Government for its gross failure to take adequate steps to remedy the situation and for its continuance of a policy which has resulted and cannot but result in the worsening of intercommunal relations in Sind."

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL

—:o:—

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY MUSLIMS

(From a Correspondent.)

The Moslem community will no doubt, be glad to hear of the excellent results shown by the students of the Anjuman-I-Islam High School at the Matric and S.L.C. examinations held in April last. Out of fifteen boys sent up for these examinations as many as twelve have been successful and six of them have secured the second class. It is worthy to note the rapid progress which has been achieved by this school since the appointment of the new Headmaster in 1927. Fresh innovations are being introduced and the danger of stagnation is carefully avoided. The boys of the school are not allowed to cultivate the mind at the expense of the body and the Principal and his staff are working on the ideal of the motto "mens sana in sano corpori." The school possesses a gymkhana and the pupils along with the staff play various games under a trained Moslem cricket coach. The school staff consists of eleven graduates with considerable teaching experience, of whom five are trained techers; besides the services of two lady teachers, one of whom is an S.T.C. have been engaged to teach correct pronunciations in English to the boys of the lower standards; also a Moulvi who gives religious instructions; a qualified drill instructor who is also a certified Scout Master. A Moulvi Fazil teaches Arabic and it is refreshing to note that about 50 students learn Arabic one of whom passed in Arabic with distinction at the last Matriculation examination. It is remarkable to note that the services of a qualified Moslem doctor with the degree of M.B.B.S. have been engaged as the Medical Inspector of the school who attends to the boys in their illness. Each and every student is thoroughly examined by the Medical Inspector twice a year, and the medical reports of the boys' health are sent to their parents half yearly with the necessary remarks and suggestions on their health. The scholars of this school have secured 16 monthly Government scholarships amounting to Rs. 141. Besides, three of the successful students at the last Matriculation examination have obtained Government scholarships of Rs. 20 per month each tenable throughout their college career. However, one matter gives cause of anxiety in connection with this school. It is evident that at present the accommodation is limited. With the increasing prestige of the school it might be taken for granted that applications for admissions will steadily increase and, therefore, some steps should be taken to remedy the shortage of accommodation for which sufficient funds should now be collected. The faithful Moslems believe in the word of their Prophet for inspiration and guidance. Take the Prophet's definition of charity. It embraces all acts of kindness and all acts of love. Thus to relieve the blind is charity; to give water to the thirsty is charity; and to impart education is charity. Viewed in the light of this definition the faithful followers of the Prophet will extend their hands of generosity to this well deserving Anjuman-I-Islam High School, which has been imparting education to the Moslem boys for over forty years.

WHY MR. LALJI PENDSE WAS EXPELLED

—:o:—

Alleged Treachery to Workers' Cause

The Secretary Bombay Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Managing Committee on Saturday, the 1st June 1929:—

"Whereas Mr. Lalji Pendse has been discovered to be carrying on Strike-breaking and other anti-working-class activities, it is resolved that he be instantly expelled from the Union."

The resolution was moved by Mr. Deshpande and supported by Messrs. Ranadive, Desai, Tawde and others. Mr. Lalji Pendse was present at the meeting and was allowed the fullest opportunity to reply to the charges brought against him. He made a lengthy speech in defence of his conduct. When the resolution was adopted he walked out quietly.

Mr. Pendse had been elected as a Vice-President of the Girni Kamgar Union soon after the recent arrests, in connection with the Meerut case, and he had been in charge of the Tardeo Centre of the Union for the last six months. He was the only member of the executive of the Workers and Peasants' Party of Bombay to escape the roundup on the 20th of March last.

A meeting of the representatives of the mills belonging to Tardeo centre was held at the centre office on Sunday morning to discuss the situation created by the expulsion of Mr. Lalji Pendse. The action of the Managing Committee received a unanimous support and the workers expressed their resentment by tearing down a photograph of Mr. Pendse hanging in the office and publicly destroying it.

The expulsion of Mr. Lalji Pendse from the Girni Kamgar Union is sure to come as a surprise to those who are not in intimate touch with the recent developments in the Labour movement in this city. The Union has issued a leaflet to explain to the Mill-workers in Bombay the circumstances that led to the grave step taken by the Managing Committee. The following charges have brought against Mr. Pendse:—

(1) Mr. Lalji Pendse tried to arrive at a settlement of the strike in the Wadia Group of mills by proposing terms which amounted to an expression of regret and virtual surrender.

(2) In the course of negotiations with the mill-owners and the Government he tried to make statements that involved treachery to the workers and to secure acceptance of terms detrimental to their interests.

(3) He carried on secret negotiations with the Mill-owners behind the back of the other officials of the Union, and in alliance with the mill-owners he made a strenuous effort to persuade the Union to accept terms which would have spelt the ruin of its members. He thus acted as if he was a secret agent of the mill-owners.

(4) He never opposed the general strike publicly, but he deliberately absented himself from the mass meetings at which the decision to declare a general strike was announced. He made fiery speeches in meetings, but he secretly carried on propaganda to break the spirit of the workers and tried to bring about some kind of compromise.

(5) He tried to circulate false rumours that the strike was fizzling out or had already fizzled out.

(6) He evaded his duties in the Union and indirectly put obstacles in the way of keeping the strike going on.

(7) He has done several other acts which make it impossible for the Managing Committee to have confidence in him any longer. All these acts cannot be mentioned publicly but the Managing Committee of the Union and all the leaders at the various centres have considered them carefully. They are all convinced that it is dangerous to continue the association of Mr. Lalji Pendse with the working class movement in general and the Girni Kamgar Union in particular.

WARNING TO WORKERS.

The members of the Managing Committee of the Union are fully aware of the grave responsibility they are undertaking in expelling a man who had so long enjoyed the confidence of the workers and they are forced to take this step because they are convinced beyond doubt that it is imperatively necessary in the interest of the movement of the militant working class.

In the course of its leaflet the Union calls upon the workers to keep a vigilant eye on all those who are suspected of treachrous conduct and to expose them mercilessly. Further it asks them to beware of those who will try to exploit to their own selfish ends the atmosphere of suspicion that is likely to be created by the expulsion of Mr. Lalji Pendse.

NO DEVELOPMENT IN MILL SITUATION

—:o:—

MR. PENDSE'S EXPULSION COMES AS SURPRISE

There was no new development in the Bombay Mill strike situation on Sunday. It being a holiday all the mills in the city were closed and the mill area presented a calm and quiet appearance.

The expulsion of Mr. Lalji Pendse from the fold of the left wing labour group for alleged strike-breaking activities has come as a surprise in some quarters. The Girni Kamgar Union in this connection has issued a statement giving the reasons that led to the drastic action.

SANTA CRUZ COOPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY, LIMITED

The first general meeting of the Santa Cruz Co-operative Consumers' Society, Ltd., was held on Friday last at Amer Bhuvan, Ghodbander Road, Santa Cruz.

The Industrial Organizer, representing the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was present.

Mr. Girdharlal D. Mehta was elected to the Chair. He explained to the meeting the purpose for which the society was organized, namely to help persons of modest means to acquire provisions and foodstuffs and other necessaries of life at cheaper rates. The Chairman also explained that the quantity and quality of articles obtained by such persons, through the Society would be guaranteed. At first the Society would do the business on indent system on cash basis in certain commodities only, and then gradually when business is expanded will try to supply all the needs of its members. Mr. Girdharlal then urged upon the members to do all they can to help the Society in its initial stage and make it a success. He also invited those who have not yet joined the Society to do so and make Consumers' Co-operation a success in the Suburbs.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE MEMBER.

The meeting then elected the following committees:

Managing Committee:—Mr. Girdharlal D. Mehta (President), Mr. C. S. Modi, Mr. M. H. Vakil, Mr. C. J. Patel, Mr. D. K. Mehta and Mr. Chhaganlal N. (Hony. Secretary).

Committee of Control:—Mr. Girjashanker B. Trivedi and Mr. Mavji Govindji Shath.

Auditors:—Mr. A. B. Dave and Mr. M. V. Shah.

After the vote of thanks to the Chairman and Industrial Organizer, C. S., the meeting terminated late at night.

FAMINE IN C. P.

—:o:—

DEMAND FOR RAILWAY CONCESSION RATES

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

The following is issued by the Landlords' and Tenants' Association of Jubbulpore (C.P.), dated 28th May, 1929:—

In connection with the famine prevailing in the Northern districts of the Central Provinces the Landlords' and Tenants' Association lately represented to the G. I. P. and the B. N. Railway authorities to allow concession rates for (1) importation of food grains and fodder for cattle from places outside the affected parts and (2) transport of food grains and fodder for cattle from one station to another in the affected parts. The Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay has written to the Association to say that a notification allowing concession rates for wheat imported for seed purposes into the famine-stricken districts of the Jubbulpore Division and the Narsinghpur district of the Nerbudda Division has been issued and that for the rest of the Association has to approach the civil authorities. While the people of the affected parts will feel extremely grateful to the Government and the Railway authorities for the concession allowed to them in the case of wheat seed they would very much like to see the concession extended in the case of food grains and fodder for cattle as already urged by the Association. In order to avoid hardship to the people the Local Government is earnestly requested to take early steps in the matter.

Those desirous of importing wheat seed can take advantage of the concession by having the same done through the officers mentioned in the Notification. The Notification reads as under:

NOTIFICATION.

With effect from 21st May, 1929 in local booking and from 1st June 1929 in through booking, wheat seed booked to the following stations and consigned to the officers nominated by the Director of Agriculture, C. P. whose names are given below are charged at rates 30 per cent. below the existing rates for traffic in wagon loads i.e., on the carrying capacity of the wagon used and at rates 20 per cent. below the existing rates for small consignments. These rates will be at owner's risk and the risk note or "B" must be executed. In the case of wagon load consignments the loading and unloading must be done by the owners.

Names of officers nominated by the Director of Agriculture, C. P. to receive consignment of wheat seed at concession rates and the names of stations to which this traffic can be booked.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS NOMINATED.

The Tahsildar, Narsinghpur Narsinghpur Station.

The Tahsildar Gadarwara, Kareli Station.

The Agricultural Assistant, Narsinghpur Gadarwara Station.

The Agricultural Assistant, Gadarwara, Gadarwara Station.

The Deputy Commissioner Damoh, Damoh Station.

The Deputy Commissioner Saugor, Saugor Station.

The Tahsildar, Saugor Khurai Station.

The Tahsildar, Khurai Khurai Station.

The Tahsildar, Rehli Khurai Station.

The Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore Jubbulpore Station.

The Tahsildar, Jubbulpore Sihora Road Station.

The Tahsildar, Murwara (Katni), Katni Junction.

The Tahsildar, Sihora Katni Station.

The Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture Jubbulpore, Katni Station.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF SHOP KEEPER

—:o:—

WIFE SUSPECTED OF GIVING POISON

BOMBAY DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE AT CORONER'S ENQUIRY

Mystery surrounds the death of Hari Daji Mohite, a Maratha aged 45, having his cold-drink shop at Booti Mansion, Sandhurst Road, who expired on Saturday night. The deceased, it appears, was suffering from dysentery for some days past and was taking some medicine and powders. The police are suspicious on account of a rumour that the deceased might have been administered powdered poison, it is alleged, by his own wife and one Ganpat Dhondu.

Giving evidence in the Coroner's Court on Sunday Hounsabai, the wife of the deceased, stated that the deceased was suffering from dysentery. On the 31st ultimo he went to a doctor and obtained a mixture. He died on Saturday night.

DOCTOR'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Gajanan, Jeenabhai, a medical practitioner, deposed to his having prescribed medicine to the deceased. But he asserted his mixture contained no poisonous drugs.

The inquest was adjourned pending the report of the Chemical Analyser regarding the stomach contents of the deceased.

STABBED TO DEATH

A stabbing affray resulting in the death of one Madhoo Devji, a worker residing at Bhimbai Wani's Chawl, Trimbuk Farushram Street, occurred on Saturday evening. It appeared that while the deceased was passing along the road one Chondraya pounced upon him and stabbed him on the abdomen. He was rescued by some pedestrians, but the assailant absconded. The deceased died later in the hospital.

The Coroner's jury at an inquest held on Sunday returned a verdict of death due to internal haemorrage from a stab wound inflicted by means of a sharp weapon by one Chondraya who had absconded.

HAMAL'S NEGLIGENCE COSTS HIM HIS LIFE

While rolling down a cotton bale from a stack of cotton bales at the Sewree Cotton Green on Friday, a Hindu Hamal named Apa was fatally injured. The deceased, it appeared, did not heed the warning to keep away from the gang-way with the result that he was knocked down by the heavy bale. He suffered severe injuries and subsequently died in the hospital. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death on Sunday.

FATAL FALL FROM HOSPITAL STAIRS

A tragic fate overtook Bhairao a Hindu aged 55, on Saturday, while going up the stairs of the G. T. Hospital where his wife was detained for treatment. His foot slipped and he fell down unconscious and subsequently died of a fractured skull. The City Coroner returned a verdict of accidental death.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1929.

Work Outside Councils.

—:o:—

The statement published by Pandit Motilal Nehru makes it abundantly clear that the Viceroy by his inconsistency has deprived the Legislative Assembly of an opportunity to express its opinion about the extension of its life for an indefinite or a specified period. The Congress Working Committee's resolution makes it equally clear that the postponement of the Legislatures "is an attempt on the part of the Government to prevent the electorates from expressing by their votes the declared opposition of the people to the Statutory Commission and the whole policy underlying its appointment and functioning." But, as we said the other day, the electorates have alternative ways of expressing their opinions, and the Working Committee has done well to think of some of the alternatives to Council debates. It has instructed all Congress members of all the Legislatures except those of Bengal and Assam to abstain from any meeting of the said Legislatures or any of the Committees appointed by them or by the Government till such time as the A. I. C. C. or the Working Committee decides otherwise."

This resolution is practically a stricter enforcement of the Madras Congress resolution, which called upon "the non-official members of the Legislatures not to attend meetings of the Legislatures except for the purpose of preventing their seats being declared vacant or of opposing any measure which in the opinion of the Working Committee of the Congress is detrimental to the interests of India." The Working Committee has, we suppose, even now reserved to itself the powers to lift the ban on the Councils on exceptional occasions. If so, we would like to point out that the revision of Government's ruinous land revenue policy is one such occasion. Far more important than mere non-attendance at Councils is the actual work done by the Councillors in the country. Pandit Motilal Nehru has rightly appealed to all Congress Councillors to carry out the programme of the Calcutta Congress with special reference to the boycott of foreign cloth and the resolution of the A. I. C. C. on Congress reorganisation. "Even from the point of view of future Council work", says Panditji, "it is essential that we should work in our constituencies and consolidate the position of the Congress." He brings out the point more clearly when he says: "It is clear that the real strength of the nation is built up by work outside the present Legislatures and even our Council work carries weight only to the extent of the organised strength behind us all." We share Panditji's hope that Congressmen in Council will now demonstrate that they can work outside the Councils as well as inside.

British Elections

—:o:—

According to the latest available results of the British election, Labour has won a clear individual majority but not an absolute one. The party has so far captured 287 seats as against 254 won by the Conservatives and 57 by Liberals. The eleventh-hour elections stunts of Mr. Lloyd George could not prevent the collapse of the vacillating Liberals, as uncertain as their leader. The Conservatives' nasty fall was inevitable, as they were long riding for one. Their fate is not worse, as traditions die-hard in Britain. For that very reason Labour could not give a better account of itself. But the future belongs to Labour, if it holds fast to its professed principles and does not compromise with discredited Imperialism and ruinous capitalism. The fight in the near future is going to be straight and hard between Labour and the Conservatives. The Liberals cannot hold the balance of power long and will, in all probability, be absorbed by the two great rival parties.

Meanwhile, who will form the Ministry? The most natural presumption is that Labour should, despite its lack of an absolute majority. But the Labour Ministry would be in office just as long as it can assert itself against the certain opposition of the Conservatives and the uncertain attitude of the Liberals. If the latter misuse their key position and plunge the country into the throes of a fresh and early general election, the exasperated electorate will not easily forgive them or the Conservatives. The probability of a Conservative Ministry bolstered up by Liberal support has been suggested by some, especially by those to whom wish is further to the thought. But the odds seem heavy against such an alliance, which in any case cannot last long and which may severely strain the loyalty of the radical Liberals to their party. Besides, the elections have so unmistakably registered a public censure of the Conservatives' policy, that it is much to be doubted whether His Majesty would let the old Ministry to remain in power any longer. Much, indeed, depends upon the next move of Mr. Lloyd George. But Britain seems to be so sick of the worn-out policy of the Conservatives that he will have to think twice before allying himself with that party. All things considered Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has the best chance of being once again in office and in a stabler position than before.

It is superfluous to state that the party manoeuvres in Britain signify little for India. If Labour is not quite inimical to Indian Swaraj, it is not very enthusiastic about it either. Even if the Labour Government wished to deal justly with India, they would not, as Pandit Motilal points out, be strong enough to withstand the joint opposition of the Conservatives and the Liberals. India has not so far been a live determining force in British Party politics. Even Ireland was not till she adopted Sinn Fein methods. And thereby hangs a tale. It seems probable that if the Labour Party comes to power, it will renew overtures for Indian cooperation in the second half of the Constitutional Enquiry, the Simon Commission's report being used as part of the materials for the joint enquiry. Such overtures will prove once again the dictum, recently repeated by Dr. Paranjpye, that "Too Late" is writ large on British policy. Since Britain missed the opportunity of enlisting India's cooperation in the Constitutional Enquiry from the very commencement, the National Convention has met, and determined its own Constitution. The only offer now before Britain is that made by the Congress at Calcutta. It is for the new British Ministry to consider that offer. India will have nothing to do with the Simon Commission in any form and at any stage. The sooner the new Government realises this the better for Britain.

"IF I SHOULD WIN——"

—:o:—

"If I should win the Derby, Sweep——"
What benefits and pleasures leap
To-day to all our lips, who pluck
From fancy's beds the flowers of luck—
No end to all that we begin
Enjoyment of—if we should win!

But such a change of circumstance
Lies wholly on the knees of chance,
'Tis a result we cannot sway
To favour us, do what we may—
Our chances are extremely thin
Of benefits, if we should win.

Ah, nearer than the Derby Race
A mightier will soon take place,
In which the great First Prize will be
Enjoyed by the majority—
It will not hang upon the spin
Of a mere chance, if we should win.

Then what good fortune would be ours!
For we should pluck the living flowers,
And feel the positive increase
Of benefits designed to ease
The lot of Labour. Come! begin
The Race with heart—and we will win.

TOMFOOL in the "Daily Herald."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

—:o:—

Till eighteen-hundred-and-forty-five
Protection was, happily, quite alive.
Some folks hadn't enough to eat;
But the foreigner couldn't,
as yet, compete
With the sacred growers of English wheat.

By eighteen-hundred-and-sixty-five
Protection, somehow, had ceased to thrive.
By the traitor, Peel, she was knocked on the head,
And it wasn't long till Disraeli said,
"Whatever else happens,
Protection's dead."

In eighteen-hundred-and-eighty-five
We were hoping Protection might yet revive;
But the public seemed to dislike the name,
So we talked of "Fair Trade"—an ingenious game,
Since we meant the thing to be just the same.

From nineteen-hundred to nineteen-five
We hoped that Protection would soon arrive.
As "Tariff Reformers" we followed Joe—
A brand new name for the same old show;
But the public kicked and we had to go.

In nineteen-hundred-and-twenty-five,
Another twist we could still contrive;
"Safeguarding" industries, one by one,
To give them a place in the fiscal sun,
Till the job, and the public, should both be—done.

So long as a Tory is left to strive,
Protection shall always be kept alive.
For British traders we fear the worst
If they are not coddled, and bribed, and nursed;
But we won't tax foodstuffs—not just at first.

MacFleckoe in "The Nation & The Athenaeum."

WHAT IS THE KHADDAR FRANCHISE?

—:o:—

GANDHIJI'S LATEST INTERPRETATION.

(BY MANEKLAL H. VAKIL, M.A., LL.B.)

In the latest issue of "Young India" dated 30th May, 1929 at page 180, Gandhiji after quoting the working resolution of the A. I. C. C. writes as under:—

"The question of Khaddar franchise was raised. Strictly, Khadi is no part of the franchise. Any person of age signing the Congress creed and tendering as. 4 can demand to be enrolled as a Congress member. Many—including Government spies—have thus found themselves on the Congress register. But at the time of voting at Congress meetings these have to be habitual wearers of Khadi. This clause may be a hindrance to the proper running of the Congress machinery but not to setting it up. Whether the clause should or should not be removed from the constitution is a question which may be specially re-examined by the Congress and debated on merits. If even at this hour Congressmen do not believe in Khadi the clause should certainly be removed. If believing in Khadi they do not want it in the constitution, it should also go. If it is retained, for the good name of the Congress it should be strictly enforced."

CONTRADICTION IN TERMS.

From the above it will be seen that even in Gandhiji's opinion Khadi is no part of the franchise strictly, *but at the time of voting* at Congress meetings members have to be *habitual* wearers of Khadi. Reading the whole there seems to be a contradiction in terms to call a man a habitual wearer when he is asked to wear at the time of voting only. However if this is an interpretation placed on the 1926 Gauhatty Congress Resolution No. 13, then it does not differ from its predecessor passed at the Patna meeting of the A.I.C.C. on the 22nd September 1925. Here they are.

THE PATNA PRECEDENT.

A.I.C.C. Resolution passed at Patna on 22nd September, 1925:

THE CONGRESS FRANCHISE.

"A——

In view of the fact that that there is a demand from a considerable section in the Congress for a revision of the franchise and there is a general consensus of opinion that having regard to the present situation the franchise should be extended, the All India Congress Committee resolves that Article VII of the Congress constitution be repealed, by the following:—

ARTICLE VII

(1) Every person not disqualified under Article IV and paying a subscription of As. 4 per year in advance, or 2000 yards of evenly spun yarn of his or her own spinning, shall be entitled to become a member of any primary organization controlled by a Provincial Congress Committee. Provided that no person shall be a member of two parallel Congress organizations at one and the same time.

(IV) No person shall be entitled to vote at the election of

(Continued on page 10).

THE PLACE OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN POST-WAR GERMANY

THEIR GROWING INFLUENCE AND IMPORTANCE

(BY DR. TH. HAUBACH.)

(We invited Dr. Haubach, the foreign-policy editor of the "Hamburger Echo", one of the leading Social Democratic dailies in Germany, to state his views on one of the most important phases in the historical development of Germany since the close of the war. The following is the account we have received from Dr. Haubach.)

During the hard and difficult times immediately after the war the destinies of Germany were largely determined and moulded by that section of the German working classes which—politically—adhere to the Socialist tenets. The workers abandoned their previously adopted policy of opposition and passive resistance to the State and Society and threw off the chains by means of which the former regime had endeavoured to stifle the growing power and the progressive development of their cause. Relations formerly existing between the workers and their trades unions on the one hand and the State on the other, were strained and unsatisfactory; and no useful purpose would be served by disguising this patent fact. There are numerous reasons to which these unsatisfactory relations were due. Some of them are connected with the very nature of the working classes' fight for emancipation, others with the fact that the pre-war State was not resting on a democratic but rather on a feudal basis, and still others with the particular and peculiar historical conditions to which Germany's pre-war public life was subject. It would lead us too far to examine these causes in detail. Historians have taken in hand the problems implied in the preceding enumeration; and the enormous literature on this subject—a literature which becomes more comprehensive almost every day—evidences the degree of seriousness and even passionate elaborateness with which the present generation is trying to understand the conditions prevailing in the country prior to the war.

THE 1919 REVOLUTION.

Foreign observers intending to get a grasp of present-day Germany can only succeed in doing so by studying the differences in the political and economic structure of pre-war and post-war Germany respectively. The energy and determination spent by the workers organized in their trades unions and their political associations for the purpose of defending the country's republican and democratic institutions, for a number of years against Bolshevist and Fascist onslaughts, can only be understood by bearing in mind that the 1919 revolution bestowed immense benefits upon them as regards their social position. Materially, the first few years after the close of the war, brought them nothing but hunger, misery and distress. And yet, it was during those very same years that attempts aimed at the destruction of the Republic were made almost unceasingly, now from the left, and now from the right—attempts which severely taxed the inherent strength of the new State. The workers who—partly by political and trades-union action and partly by actual fighting—defended the Republic, did not by any means defend a paradise of good living, but they defended Liberty, and nothing but Liberty, against the partisans of an obsolete and worn-out monarchism, of Asiatic Bolshevism and of despotic Fascism. When certain powerful forces were playing with the idea of detaching from the Reich some of its provinces, the workers—at the risk of their own lives—rose in defence of the nation's integrity and inflicted a heavy and crushing defeat upon

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

Agricultural Research.

It is understood that the newly-constituted Council of Agricultural Research will commence work this month and that its first meeting will be opened on the 21st instant by the Viceroy himself. Such a Council, it will be remembered, was recommended by the Agricultural Commission. The suggestions of the Commission as to the constitution of the Council were recently modified by the Government of India. The Council will now consist of a Governing Body of about 18 members, presided over by the Member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the Agricultural Department, and, secondly, an Advisory Council of 39 members whose function will be to advise the Governing Body. The main duties of the Council will be to promote, guide and co-ordinate research throughout the country, to train research workers and to collect information bearing on agricultural research

Conspiracy of Silence.

In these days of progress and competition every sphere of activity needs ceaseless research and agricultural research in India is a matter of vital necessity. But there is research and research. It may be, as it often has been in India, over-academic, erratic, misapplied and, therefore, barren of practical results. The labours of the Agricultural Commission were themselves a kind of research, but how woefully defective that research has been is clear from, among other things, the Commission's conspiracy of silence about the claims of Khaddar as a supplementary home industry. We may conceivably hope for better things in the future. But, frankly, there is not much room for hope so long as a foreign Government and foreign interests dominate every sphere of Indian national life.

Rana Pratap Anniversary.

Mr. Kshimanand Rahat of Ajmer, whose letter on the Rana Pratap anniversary we publish elsewhere, makes the happy suggestion that the anniversary, which falls on the 10th instant, should be celebrated all over India with due solemnity. We wholeheartedly endorse the suggestion and trust Congress Committees and Youth Leagues would take the initiative in the matter. Rana Pratap is a name to conjure with. He was the very embodiment of patriotism, chivalry and self-sacrifice. These are the virtues which we need most to cultivate in our own struggle for freedom. And the memory of Rana Pratap should be a source of inspiration to all Indians.

In Aid of Passengers.

Mr. Meyer Nissim and Mr. L. R. Tairsee, respectively President and Vice-President of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, issued a few days ago an appeal to the public to subscribe Rs. 10,000 to the funds of the Association. We understand that the Association has so far received only a little over Rs. 2,000 in response to its appeal. We trust the balance will not be long in being subscribed. The Association has served the public well these fifteen years and will be able to work more efficiently with more funds at its disposal.

A Thought For The Day.

"I seek a federation of the states of India—each free to follow, as it must follow, the culture and tradition of its own people: each bound to each in the common service of all: a great federation within a greater federation, the federation of free nations, whose freedom is the measure of their service to man, and whose unity the hope of peace among the peoples of the earth."

—C. R. DAS.

RARE SPECIMENS OF ASIATIC ART

—:o:—

Exhibition in New York

(BY RAMLAL B. BAJPAI.)

At a meeting of the India Society of America, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hari G. Govil, director of the Society, Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, Curator of Indian Section, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Art of India" on March 31st at the Heeramaneck Exhibition of Rare Asiatic Art.

Dr. Coomaraswamy with the aid of typical examples of Hindu sculpture traced the development of the art of India from the earliest beginnings to its culmination in the Rajput painting of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Speaking of the beginnings of artistic expression, Dr. Coomaraswamy pointed out that the ideas and concepts existed long before they translated into symbols and images. Thus the cultural history of India goes farther back than any dates we may deduce from its art.

He also advanced the one general principle in regard to Indian art, viz., while much of India's art was sectarian and religious with regard to its minor details of style, it was by and large more the reflection of the country's own moving spirit rather than that of any cult or sect.

The lecture was most illuminating and was greatly appreciated by a large audience.

Mr. Hari G. Govil, Director of the India Society, then introduced the Heeramaneck Exhibition, which is considered among the finest collections of Oriental art brought to the United States. The collection is comprised of more than 300 objects of rare artistic and archaeological value, dating from the 7th century B.C. to the 18th century A.D.

RARE ARTISTIC EXHIBITS.

Included are sculptures from the second century B.C. to the Medieval period, Rajput paintings, Cambodian and Siamese heads in bronze and stone, Persian ceramics and miniatures, Persian and Indian textiles, and a unique collection of Hittite or Cappadocian bronzes, dating from the seventh century B.C. The Heeramanecks of Bombay have been collecting for the last twenty years and the objects in this collection represent the results of their careful research and discriminating buying. Works of art from the Heeramaneck Galleries have been acquired by the leading museums and collectors of Europe and America, including the Metropolitan Museum, New York; the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Chicago Art Institute, the Cleveland Museum, and the Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia.

A UNIQUE TREASURE.

The collection of Hittite and Cappadocian bronzes which Mr. Heeramaneck has assembled is the only complete one of its kind, according to such authorities as Prof. M. Rostovtzeff of Yale University, Dr. Alfred Salmony of the Cologne Museum, and Dr. von der Osten of the University of Chicago who have congratulated him on possessing it. Neither the collection in the Louvre nor that in the British Museum possesses as many pieces as this, authorities have declared, and it should find a place in an important museum here, Professor Rostovtzeff said recently. The twenty-two or more pieces comprise horse trappings and chariot furniture Although the collection as a whole has great archaeological importance, each piece possesses intrinsic artistic merit.

SPECIMENS OF INDIAN ART.

Specimens of the greatest periods of Indian art, especially of the Mathura school, will be included in the sale. Among the most important are the railing pillars representing Yakshinis or Dryads dating about 200 A.D. The most forceful and striking sculpture is that of the Monkey Hero, Hanuman, in high relief. He is shown in half human and half monkey form

The white marble fragment of a Hindu Pantheon in the collection is in a fairly perfect state of preservation and is surprisingly complete, revealing the most important gods and goddesses. There is also a rare sculpture of the boar avatar of Vishnu, one of the forms of the Hindu god in which guise he is thought to be raising the Earth above the primal waters.

Four great painted brackets of intricate and interlaced carvings, in full relief, from the palace of a Hindu ruler of the 16th century depict the life of the people in passing panorama. Human figures, elephants, dogs and birds are represented in most life-like form. A delicate but rich patina enhances the beauty of the original colouring of the wood.

MASTERPIECES OF RAJPUT PAINTING.

The Masterpieces of Rajput painting form an interesting collection, dating from the 16th to the 18th centuries. The Heeramaneck paintings are supposedly original designs for mural frescoes. Their colouring suggest that of enamel or stained glass and the style is passionate rather than sentimental. They show scenes from the favourite stories of Krisna Lila and Nayak-nayak-bheda.

MOGHUL ART.

Maghul art of the 17th century is represented by two important portraits, those of the Emperor Jehangir and his famous and beloved wife, Noor Jehan, who figure in the legend of the emerald cup. The famous cup, which Mr. Heeramaneck brought to America last year, was made for the emperor at the suggestion of his wife, who was seeking a means of curing him of drunkenness. He promised her he would drink from no other and, soon tired of constantly refilling the tiny cup. Thus was he cured of his drunkenness to the great relief of his queen and the benefit of his kingdom.

PERSIAN BROCADE.

The fine and delicate art of Persia is best shown by a beautiful Shah Abbas brocade with a design of nightingales amid roses on a background of delicate rose and silver. One of the few surviving textiles of this period is in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

A few choice specimens of Persian ceramanies will be exhibited including examples of the Hamadan-Zendjan and Rhages periods (9th to 13th centuries). These are of exceptionally lovely form and are ornamented with a scroll design of birds and human figures. Glittering harem doors and nuptial mirror cases of polished gold with jewel-like enamel are other interesting features.

Illuminated miniatures from 15th and 16th century manuscripts complete the Persian collection. These are illustrations from the poems of Nizami and from the Kaleila wa Damina, the manuscript from which Aesop's fables were derived.

From Siam and Indo-China come four heads of Buddha, three of stone and one of bronze. These heads are splendid examples of an art which is practically inaccessible to collectors, owing to a Government policy prohibiting export of objects of art and archaeology. Two of the heads are from Lopburi. 11th to 13th century, and are purely Khmer style. They are in a sense realistic and convey a powerful sense of human presence.

The bronze head, from Chieng Len in northern Siam, 12th to 14th century, is a vigorous representative of Thai sculpture. Dr. Alfred Salmony, writing of the sculpture of that period in the International Studio, has said: "It is splendid in its noble repose and delicate rhythm, manifesting the, as yet, untouched individualism of the Thai bronze worker. The bronze heads, he further said, are the finest flowering of the Thai genius and differ decidedly from the massive style of Cambodia. Sculpture from this region of Siam has been unknown until lately. The third stone head in the Heeramaneck collection also may be an example of Thai sculpture.

Two sumptuous gilt-bronze shrines come from Nepal at the foot of the Himalayas. Both are 17th century, one representing the figure of Varuna, lord of the ocean and all aquatic animals. The other is of Vasudahra goddess of abundance, a figure with one head and six arms, wearing all the Bodhisattva ornaments.

Commenting on this Exhibition of Asiatic Art, Dr. James K. Cousins, Principal of the Brahmavidya Ashrama, Madras, who is here on a short visit with an exhibition of contemporary Indian Art, said:—

"I am told, by those who have travelled more in America than has as yet been my fortune, that, with the exception of the India section of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, so ably run by Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, the present exhibition by the Heeramaneck Galleries in the finest collection in America of specimens of the art of India.

"Apart from this interesting, though quite secondary point, the exhibition is most impressive in its demonstration of the beauty, the skill and the psychology of the artists of India.

"To those to whom 'a thing of beauty is sufficient in itself', there is here the means for a fascinating study of the variations which the character of the materials at the command of the artists set up in their achievements. Granite does not encourage fineness of workmanship. Its effects are generalised. Yet the artists of India have thrown into granitic form a subtle feeling. Where harder stone allowed of finer craft, they triumphed in detail yet never permitted the detail to obscure the main purpose of articulating some cosmic concept or spiritually significant personification or event.

"This latter characteristic of the art of India, whatever its medium, is, in fact, its main purpose. Whatever the tangible subject it is a piece of artistic algebra that is capable of calling up deep import in the mind and heart of those who can yield themselves to its vocative power. The art of India, in all times and places has been a Yoga—a way to the reconciliation of the individual with the universe through the expression of qualities and power common to both. That is why this exhibition, like every exhibition of the art of India, seems to have, moving in and out through it, something above and beyond the mere matter of execution. It is realistic in its forms, but these become mystical in the sense that they enable the beholder to see the significance of the apparently insignificant, and to glimpse through temporal images some quality that is of the eternal.

"A further achievement of experience may here be gathered by those who are responsive to the modifications that the passing of time produces in the modes and moods of art. Two thousand years of art-history are here visible. The outward signs of the Buddhist peace up to the 7th century are here side by side with the succeeding vigour of renascent Hinduism, with its fundamentally simple, though vastly elaborated code of cosmic verity.

"The fineness of the pictorial genius of Persia, transplanted in the 16th century to India, and there naturalized and deepened, can be studied in the Moghul miniatures in its relation to the indigenous Hindu pictorial art that, in the Rajput pictures, continued the great tradition of the ancient frescoes of Ajanta and elsewhere.

"A collection such as this should be housed in some place of public access as a means to international amity, for art it the great unifier. Failing this, blessed are they who may possess, for their own joy and the joy of those with them they will share, one or other of these silent Mantrams—these "words of power" that tell of the aspiration, the vision, the expression of a great people that in their own is renewing its creative youth."

At the conclusion of the lecture, Hari G. Govil announced details of the India Centre to be opened soon at 334 Riverside Drive, New York City. Among other facilities, the Centre will provide for a permanent Indian Art Gallery where contemporary as well as classical art of India will be on exhibition. The exhibition of modern Hindu paintings which Dr. Cousins is showing in the important art centres of America has created a genuine interest among the art circles. Tentative arrangements have been made with Dr. Cousins, on his return to India, to regularly send the works of our Indian artists for exhibition and subsequent sale in America. It is honed that through art, India and America may be able to bridge the gulf of misunderstanding and prejudice.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR RAILWAYS

—:o:—

PROPOSAL FOR CONSTRUCTING NEW LINE APPROVED

BOMBAY, June 2.

The Standing Finance Committee for Railways met at Bombay on Friday last under the chairmanship of Mr. P. R. Rau Financial Commissioner of Railways. All the members, with the exception of the three from Bengal, attended the meeting.

PROPOSAL FOR CONSTRUCTING NEW LINE.

The Committee approved a proposal to construct the Tangla-Belsiri-Rangapara Railway, which though not directly remunerative, was considered to be important from the point of view of the improvement of communication in Assam. The line had been guaranteed to the extent of a maximum of one and three quarter lakhs of rupees per annum by the Government of Assam with the approval of their Legislative Council.

PUBLICITY OFFICER'S POST.

They also accepted the desirability of creating a post of Publicity Officer on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway but recommended that specially in view of the fact that the traffic to be developed was mostly Indian, efforts should be made to appoint an Indian to the post if suitable candidates were available.

Certain other memoranda circulated among members of the Committee for their information were next considered.

The Committee went over the new Victoria Termius station on Friday evening and saw the site of the new Bombay Central Station and the Parel Workshops of the G.I.P. Railway on Saturday morning.

VENUE OF NEXT MEETING

It is probable that the next meeting of the Committee will be held about a month hence in Calcutta, it is understood that there was a suggestion made that a meeting should be held at a future date in Jamshedpur but it is considered doubtful whether this will be convenient from all points of view.—A. P.

LONAVLA ELECTRIC INSTALLATION

—:o:—

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE

"COMPLETION WITHIN 2 1-2 MONTHS A RECORD FOR INDIA"

LONAVLA, June 1.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay opened the Electric Installation here in the presence of a large gathering which had responded to the joint invitation by the Municipal President and the Agents of the Lonavla Electric Supply Company. In the course of his speech the Governor said:—

The following is the speech made by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of the opening of the Electric Installation at Lonavla on Saturday, the 1st June:

Mr. President and Councillors of the Lonavla City Municipality, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank you, Mr. President, for the welcome which you have offered to myself on behalf of the inhabitants of my municipal district and for the expressions of loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor, at whose recovery from a long and dangerous illness we are all rejoicing to-day.

I have several times passed through Lonavla and admired the beautiful scenery by which it is surrounded, and I am glad that my first opportunity of paying a personal visit to this place arises out of an occasion which will so greatly increase the amenities of the town. You have expatiated, Mr. President, on the features which make Lonavla a health resort of great promise, and I am glad to see that you do not underestimate the efforts which are needed on the part of the Municipal administration if your hopes and anticipations are to be fulfilled. Whether this will ever become the hot weather headquarters of the Bombay Government is a point on which I would rather not attempt to prophesy, but at any rate the increased facilities of access, due to the new tunnel on the Ghaut line and to the electrification of this part of the G. I. P. Railway may well assist in a great development of this town as a residential and health resort. The possibility of such a result will, of course, also largely depend on the Municipal authorities continuing to adopt the following at the present time.

TRIBUTE TO MUNICIPALITY.

What you tell me about your work in the provision of surface drainage, and the fact that you are pushing on the construction of markets and similar municipal necessities, show that you are alive to the necessity of development according to modern standards, and I have nothing but praise for a municipality which meets its responsibilities to the public in such a way. I am sorry, however, to learn that you are faced with such an expensive and serious problem in the improvement of your Water Works. Certainly you are right in tackling the question without delay, for nothing is more likely to assist an influx of visitors than a really adequate supply of water in the hot weather. I hope I shall hear of your success in removing the present inconvenience, and I trust that you will be able to arrive at a solution which will not involve you in too heavy a financial burden.

As regards your lack of a hospital building with a maternity ward, I quite appreciate the importance of this want and sympathise with your desire to provide it. You may be sure that any definite scheme which you may put up will receive careful consideration, but I hope you will remember that Government is almost daily in the position of having to refuse grants for such purposes at the expense of the general tax-payer, and I would suggest that, as in other places, this is an object for which some generously minded citizen might well come forward to help the public in the interests of the poorer inhabitants who need medical relief.

EDUCATION.

You have referred to your need also of a High School, but here I would ask you to consider first whether Primary Education has received all the provision it needs from your Municipality. I think there is some danger—I do not say here in particular—of a tendency sometimes to favour Secondary at the expense of Primary Education, and I feel it important that Municipalities should first consider the adequate provision for Primary Education.

I regret that any inconvenience should be felt as a result of the discontinuance of the sitting of the Sub-Judge's court at Lonavla. Since, however, his sittings occupied only 4 or 5 days in each month, it would hardly have been reasonable to go to all the expense of building a court house here, more especially as I learn that Vadgaon is only 16 miles from Lonavla and there are both train and motor bus services between the two places. Many people residing in the suburbs of Bombay travel far greater distances to their work daily. I hope that when the public have accustomed themselves to the present arrangements no real cause of complaint will be found to exist.

A RECORD FOR INDIA.

Time does not permit me to answer all the other points you raise, although I am always pleased to hear the considered views of a Municipality on subjects affecting Municipal administration in general, for this department of Government is one of ever-increasing importance and complexity. But I must turn now to the main object which brought me here,—the opening of the your Electric Installation—and respond to the invitation which Sir Lalubhai Samaldas has so courteously expressed. I believe that the completion of an Installation of this kind within about 2-1|2 months is a record for this presidency, and indeed I should think for India, and I fully associate myself with the Municipality in congratulating you, Sir Lalubhai, on the wonderful expedition which you have displayed. I wish the same story could be told of all the Electric Licenses which are granted by Government. Your success in this case shows what can be done when all concerned cooperate for a common object, and all those have helped to bring about this most creditable result have my hearty congratulations.

As regards what you say, Sir Lalubhai, about the possibilities of further electrification schemes as a help to the development of industries in small towns, I realise that we are only on the fringe of this subject now, and with the great progress which has lately been made in harnessing the forces of nature, I have every hope that, as you say, the great Hydro-electric schemes, which are now in being may be turned to uses which will be of great benefit to many other towns within reach of them. Certainly the promptitude with which the present work has been carried out will be an encouragement to others who may have supposed that any scheme of this kind meant years of delay.

I shall now have much pleasure in declaring the Electric Installation open.

G. C. I, E. FOR NAWAB OF BHOPAL AND EORD LINLITHGOW

(Continued from page 1.)

Bombay, Capt. H. F. Depenning in sub-charge of British Military Hospital, Quetta, Mr. E. S. Feegrade, Assistant Malarialogist, Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon, Mr. S. Rama Iyer, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy Civil Surgeon, Thaton, Burma, Mr. T. H. Somervell, Medical Officer in charge of Neyyoor Hospital of South Travancore, Medical Mission, Miss Sophie Ellen Levi, Superintendent, Women's Normal School, Jubbulpore, C. P., Rai Sahib Lala Dhanapatrai, Tahsildar, Gurgaon, Mrs. S. E. Appaswami, wife of R. B. Paul Appaswami, Judge, City Civil Court, Madras, Mr. W. A. Connor, Abkari Inspector, Chittoor, Madras (retired), Mrs M. J. Edie, Vizagapatam, Madras, Miss Emma Dean Anderson, American United Presbyterian Missicn, Pathankot, Miss Evelyn Wakeman, late of Hildas Society, Lahore, Sister Edith Emily Clewer, Bengal. Mrs. Bapsy Sabawala, Wife of Ardeshir Sabawala, Bombay, Sister Ludolpha Faul, Head Sister, King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bettiah, Bihar and Orissa, and Rahmat Bibi, wife of Jemadar Head Clerk Abdul Karim, 3|11th Regiment, Punjab.

DIWAN BAHADUR (PERSONAL).

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur as personal distinction upon Rao Bahadur Aaron Appadurai Pillai, Acting Collector, District Magistrate, Madras Presidency, Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar, District Sessions Judge, Madras Presidency, Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes (retired), Bombay.

SARDAR BAHADUR (PERSONAL).

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur as personal distinction upon Sardar Sahib Jagat Singh, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Agricultural College, Lyallpur, Punjab, Rai Sahib Risaldar Raja Singh of Jatwar Tahsil, Narnigarh, Ambala District, Punjab. Subadar Kishan Singh, Reserve Battalion, Burma Military Police, Pyawbwe, Yamethin, Burma, Subadar-Major Dalbahadur Thapa, 2nd (Lakhimpur) Battalion, Assam Rifles, Sadaya, Assam, Khan Bahadur Sobhat Khan Gola, Landowner, Sibi District, Baluchistan, Sardar Sahib Sardar Gurdit Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan, Sardar Sahib Subadar Jit Singh, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Medical Store Depot, Lahore Cantonment, Sardar Sahib Sital Singh, Officialing Under-Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department.

KHAN BAHADUR (PERSONAL).

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as personal distinction upon Khan Sahib Ghulam Muhammad Walad Abdullah Khan Isran, M.L.C., Zamindar, Village Khairpur, Juso, Larkana District, Bombay Presidency, Pirojshaw Rustomji Vakhatia, Cotton Merchant, Broach, Bombay Presidency, Khan Sahib Samad Khan Ismail Khan Pathan, Assistant Manager, Messrs. Hill Son and Knox, Stevedores, Bombay, Sheriarji Dadabhai, Contractor, Officiating Educational Inspector, Sind, Hakim Moazzam Ali Khan, Zamindar, Aonla, Bareilly District, United Provinces, Khan Sahib Maulvi Idris Ahmed, Head Master, Government High School, Bareilly, United Provinces, Khan Sahib Shaikh Niaz Muhammad, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Allahabad, United Provinces, Saiyad Akbar Ali Khan, Rais, Pindrawal, Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, Khan Sahib Malik Fateh Khan Nun, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, Khan Sahib Shaikh Munir Hussain, lately Sub-Divisional Officer, Pindigheb, Attock District, Punjab, Khan Sahib Muhammad Sharif Civil Surgeon, Hoshiarpur, Punjab, Khan Sahib, Saiyid Muhammad Ahsan Guli, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bihar and Orissa, Khan Sahib Abdul Hafiz, Deputy Superintendent of Police (retired), Sagor, Central Provinces, Mahomed Ebrahim Raza Malak, Malguzer, Nagpur, Central Provinces, Maulvi Dewan Abdul Rahim Chaudhuri, Chairman, Local Board, North Sylhet, Assam, Khan Sahib Gul Muhammad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan, Khan Sahib Syed Shaukat Ali Dewan, Bajgarh State, Central India, Khan Sahib Syed Sajjad Hussain, Indian Assistant to Resident at Gwalior, Khan Sahib Munshi Naqi Mohammad Khan, Superintendent of Police, Bharatpur State, Rajputana, Khan Sahib Sayyid Bunyad Hussain, Punjab Civil Service, Revenue Assistant, Delhi, Shah Abdur Rahman Khan, Governor of Yasin, Gilgit Agency, Kashmir, Khan Sahib Abdul Latif bin Abdul Jalil, Director of Customs, Kuwait, Persian Gulf Khan Sahib Mahomed Jahangir Khan lately His Majesty's Consul, Jalalabad, Khan Sahib Cooverjee Cursetjee Mehta, Cantonment Committee, Jullundur.—A. P.

RAO BAHADUR (PERSONAL).

The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer title of Rao Bahadur as personal distinction upon the following gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency:—Rao Sahib Dongarsingh Ramji Patil, M.L.C., Government Pleader, East Khandesh district, Bombay Presidency; Rao Sahib Bhimbhai Morarji Desai, Deputy Director of Agriculture (retired), Gujarat, Bombay Presidency, Rao Sahib Naraindas Wadhumal Phulwer, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Karachi, Bombay Presidency; Ganpatrai Kashinath Mhatre, Senior Visiting Professor, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, Rao Sahib Solbappa Sancanbasappa Mangsuli, landlord, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, Thakur Adya Saran Singh, Rais, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Assistant Collector.

KHAN SAHIB (PERSONAL).

The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as personal distinction upon the fllowing persons of the Bombay Presidency:—Sorabji Ratanji Wadia, Senior Superintendent, Finance Department, Bombay Secretariat; Temulji Sorabji Anklesaria, Postal Treasury Contractor, Poona.

VAIDYARATNA.

The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Pandit Neyyottil Varinath Krishna Variar, Chief Physician, Venkatramana Ayurvedic Dispensary and Principal, Venkataramana Ayurvedic School, Madras, the title of Vaidyaratna as a personal distinction.

SARDAR SAHIB.

The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib as a personal distinction upon Chaudhari Kapur Singh Zaildar, Marhana Tahsil, Tarn Taran, Amritsar district, Punjab, Subedar Major Sardar Sohan Singh, Honorary Secretary, District Soldiers' Board, Sialkot District, Punjab, Sardar Achhar Singh Zaildar, Jullundur District, Punjab, Sardar Amar Singh, Inspector of Police, Karnal District, Punjab, Naghia Singh Gill, Resident Engineer, Great Indian Peninsular Railway, Sher Singh, Sub-Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

RAI SAHIB (PERSONAL).

The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as personal distinction upon the following gentlemen of Bombay:—Shivramdas Bilasrai Kedia, share and cotton broker, Bombay.

RAO SAHIB (PERSONAL).

The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer title of Rao Sahib as personal distinction upon the following gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency:—

Seth Kotu Mal Tarachand Mehta, Abkari Contractor and general merchant, Karachi City, Bombay Presidency; Parshottam Joghibhai Bhat, Mamlatdar, Mandvi, Surat District, Bombay Presidency; Narayan Purshottam Wagle, Inspector of Police, Bombay City; Santram Ramchandra Chaubal, Personal Assistant to Inspector General of Prisons, Poona, Bombay Presidency; Topandas Nribhsingh Shahani, First Assistant Public Prosecutor, Larkhana, Bombay Presidency; Govind Balkrishna Paricharak, President, Pandrapur Municipality, Bombay Presidency; Virappa Parappa Chavadi, landlord and president, Taluk Local Board, Gadgag, Bombay Presidency; Devji Dharsi Shah, Senior Partner of Messrs Tejoo Kaya and Company, Bombay; Anant Ramchandra Joshi, Land Acquisition Officer, Judicial Councillor, Bhor State, Bombay Presidency.—A. P.

BRAVE IN FIGHT, UNDAUNTED IN REVERSE

"Sak" Prizes Principles above Opportunism

—:o:—

HOSTILITY OF CATHOLIC CHURCH T. U. OFFICIALS UPSETS CALCULATIONS

LONDON, June 1.

The following is the text of the message received from Shapurji Saklatvala addressed to his friends in India after results of the elections were known:—

"I regret that despite assistance of all friends, the result has been bad. The result is contrary to reasonable expectations. Up to the last day the chances appeared to favour my victory, on failing me a Conservative success. If Labour polled considerable votes, that is due to the sudden attitude of hostility on the part of the Catholic Church Trade Union officials and Municipal Councillors. Influence has succeeded tremendously in favourable of Labour atmosphere. Well, I must prize my adherence to fundamental principles instead of opportunism.—Free Press.

EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTH AMERICA

—:o:—

40 PERSONS KILLED

LONDON, June 2.

Buenos Aires.—There have been a series of earthquake in the week-end in the provinces of Sanluis and Cordoba, and especially in Mendoza. Hitherto 40 persons are reported to have been killed. Rescuers are still searching the debris in ruined villages.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S FIRST BRISK SHOWER

—:o:—

A WELCOME RELIEF AFTER GRILLING HEAT

After receiving the good news of the monsoon being vigorous on the West Coast and the heavy rainfall at Kanara, as shown in the Poona message of June 2 reproduced elsewhere, hopes were entertained of an early rainfall in Bombay, particularly in view of the drizzle that Bombay had had in the evening a couple of days ago. The hopes were realised soon. A little after midnight on Sunday Jupiter Pluvius favoured Bombayites with a very welcome drizzle, followed soon (at about 1 a.m. on Monday) by a sharp shower, which tended to lessen the oppressiveness of the heat. Bombay has had its fall share of the grilling heat this year, and it will heave a sigh of relief at the break of monsoon at the proper time.

What the People Say

"CHALLENGE TO MR. RISHI"

Sir—Your correspondent, Mr. Khare's letter warrants a reply and, therefore, I trust you will be good enough to publish this in your papers.

Will Mr. Khare be good enough to expurgate the deep ignorance of the critics who challenge Mr. Rishi and Spiritualism by spreading light to such ignorant people as C. L. D., K. T. Alwa, "Fairplay," and others who have not troubled to express their experiences of spiritualism and what it implies? At least we have got an admission from Mr. Khare that Mr. Rishi is not a very powerful medium! Will he now tell us what exactly Mr. Rishi's capabilities are? If it is merely table tapping and automatic writing by which Mr. Rishi claims to get into communication with spirits, I would like to state here that Faraday, a great scientist has conclusively proved that this "phenomenon" is absolutely a "physical" phenomenon, due to muscular action, and can be performed by anyone with or without his wish, and is in no way connected with spirits. It is because those who believe that it is the work of spirits, they get their sub-conscious mind to such a pitch that they write their own answers—a case of self-deception of the simplest kind. Expectancy, believe me, plays a most important part in the association of such seances. Perhaps Mr. Khare has not had any experience of mediums on the Continent and in the States where one can witness any of the "phenomenon" asked for by "Fairplay" and C.L.D. on the payment of fees from 10/6d to 10 gns. depending upon the gullibility of the seeker after spiritual phenomena,—the phenomena being nothing else but common or garden tricks performed on the credulous, and which tricks have been constantly exposed by any one who has had the time and energy to do so.

Mr. Khare's statement that Houdini, the champion "Spook chaser" sent a message from the other world, is made either in error or is made deliberately to misrepresent facts. The facts are as follows:—

Mr. and Mrs. Houdini had decided during their life time on a ten word message to be communicated to the surviving party after the other's death, and Mrs. Houdini, on the death of her husband, had offered doll. 10,000.00 for any message which could be received from her dead husband. When "Rev" Ford decided to get this message from the other world about Houdini, the award offered by Mrs. Houdini had been withdrawn for some time. Mr. Dunninger, the Chairman of the Investigation Committee of Science and Invention Magazine and the Psychic Investigator of the said Committee, made a thorough investigation of the evidence which presented itself in the Houdini controversy, and on January 10th in the New York "Evening Graphic" gave a complete story under his signature announcing the said communication from Houdini to Ford as a gigantic hoax. As a matter of fact, the reporters had the story of the said communication a day previous to the actual communication to "Rev" Ford and I would advise Mr. Khare to read Miss Rea Jaure's article in the April issue of "Science and Invention" regarding first-hand information of "Rev" Ford's spiritualistic powers. The "Graphic" was in possession of the code, its translation and the message, twenty-four hours before the final seance was held, and preparations for this seance had been carried on for six months. This should suffice for your readers to form their own opinion whether Houdini message is a fact or a fable. You are right, Mr. Khare, "Little knowledge is a dangerous thing!"

Now, regarding not putting any faith on the testimony of Sir Arthur Connon Doyle, Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir William Crookes, I quite agree with C. L. D. Because these learned gentlemen were giants their own particular line, it does not follow that they should be correct in their views on subjects totally outside their realm. Besides, all these three gentlemen were 'tricked' into belief mediums who were afterwards exposed of fraud. The Fox sisters, produced spiritual rappings by cracking their knee joints: Palladino tricked Sir Oliver Lodge and Florie Cook "the materialising medium" fooled Sir William Crookes! It is now for your readers to decide whether the testimony of these gentlemen carries any weight or not, bearing in mind that these gentlemen had been won over by the tricks of fraudulent mediums.

Does Mr. Khare know that Mr. J. S. Maskelyne "created" all the so-called phenomena attributed to spirits before Sir Oliver Lodge and others, and these gentlemen were completely baffled by the tricks performed by Mr. Masklyne and could give no explanation! To the credulous, Mr. Maskelyne would appear to be a very powerful spiritualistic medium, but he was really a great conjurer! It is a case of "set a thief to catch a thief", if you want to get to the bottom of these spirit phenomena!

I can name greater giants than the three mentioned by Mr. Khare who are entirely opposed to spiritualism, who express their views in no mild terms, but this is beside the point. Mr. Khare is right in suggesting that to challenge Mr. Rishi and his methods is to challenge Western spiritualism. Spiritualism in the West has been challenged and challenged most successfully. For over 50 years these great believers in spirits and spiritualism have not been able to furnish us with an iota of verifiable proof. If it is a science that any reasonable person is to believe in, this state of affairs is surely very much against it? This is just an epidemic wave of superstition in keeping with witch-craft and other "waves" that overruns this poor ill-treated world periodically, and is not to be treated seriously by any right-minded person. "Mankind, when they grow enthusiastic, mistake their hopes and imaginations for evidence of truth and run like sheep after every new pretender who professes to hold the key of the mystery of which they are so passionately anxious to penetrate.... People in search of the miraculous never like to be disappointed.... Belief in the marvellous does not rise from evidence and will not yield to it...."

Thanking you for your courtsey in allowing full discussion on this subject in your valued paper, I remain.
—Yours etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

Bombay, May 30.

MR. RISHI'S REPLY

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Many correspondents have suddenly burst forth with their effusions in your columns on the much controversial subject of spiritualism. Letters from persons like Mr. Wadia, Alwa and Narayansing have appeared challenging me to give demonstrations either in public or at some other place. I have been trying for several years to spread this knowledge in Bombay and am interested to find that spiritualism has attracted so much attention of the general public.

It is commonly said that healthy criticism conduces to knowledge and its fostering, but destructive criticism is a double-edged weapon which does harm both to the subject and the critic. Many challenges have been thrown out to leading spiritualists during the last few years, but they have still remained open. The critics who throw out such challenges do not understand the reason of their non-acceptance and I may say, are ignorant of the basic principle of the subject.

The letters of Mr. Narayansing appear to be written more with a threatening attitude than by way of fair criticism. The dictatorial manner in which the challenge is thrown and various personal statements contained therein makes the same to be completely ignored. He does not represent any public body or institution whose object is the search after truth. It would have been then possible for me to take up the challenge and I would have been too glad to do so. In this case an individual like Mr Narayansing in his personal capacity and ignorant as he is about the principles of Spiritualism comes forward to put me to certain tests. If I consent to be tested by: this who is to decide the issue? Has he suggested any board of arbitrators for the purpose or is he though a complainant in this case to sit in judgment himself?

It would be ridiculous to think of a layman challenging an eminent lawyer or doctor to prove his ability as to law or medicine in a public place. On the same analogy one fails to understand how I can accept such challenges. If I once take up challenges from irresponsible persons like your correspondents, this process of throwing challenges to me would go on 'ad infinitum.'

Mr. Narayansing insinuates that I follow some tricks of my own. I desire to make it known to the public that I have no methods or tricks of my own and I follow only those methods which are adopted and are in vogue in all Western Spiritualistic Institutions like the British College of Psychic Science, where I had undergone a course of training during my last visit to London.—Yours etc.,

V. D. RISHI.

"PARSIS AND COMMUNISM"

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—May I be permitted to say a few words through your valuable columns on "Parsis and Communism."

It has been an historical fact that a deadly blow was given by the renowned Sassanian Emperor, Novshervan, in the early seventh century to something very similar to Communism preached by the learned Mazdak, the founder of that special creed in those times. It has been said that thousands of men, belonging to and believing in that creed of Mazdak, were burnt to death in a single day at Baghdad under the orders of Novshervan Adal (the just!)

Hence, I am almost certain, and I am not wrong when I say, that following the old tradition, the whole of the Parsi community—with very few exceptions—will never recognise, much less believe in Communism, even though they may not be knowing any thing about it or its principles!

A severe attack was made some days back by a certain well-known Parsi daily and from certain other quarters against Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala for his Communist ideas in the British Parliament. The paper appealed to the whole of the Parsi community not to subscribe a single rupee to Saklatwala's Election Fund. Now whotever party Mr. Saklatwala may belong to, either Conservative, Liberal, Labour or even Communist, the main thing that an Indian looks to is that Mr. Saklatwalla has never been an enemy of India. On the contrary he has always fought on behalf of India. He has always taken a very keen interest in matters Indian, and has rightly been a great champion of the poor, trying his very best to uphold and uplift Indian labourers—Ninety per cent of India's most unfortunate and ignorant population.

As I have stated already, practically the whole of the Parsi community is against Communism, and will not agree with Mr. Saklatwala's views, still it is unnatural to expect that Parsis should not feel proud of a man of the type of Mr. Saklatwalla and should desist from helping him in the election—he, Mr. Saklatwala, being the only solitary Indian member in the British Parliament. I can believe in Socialism to a certain extent. But, I cannot believe in Communism, as I am almost certain of its failure looking to ordinary human nature which is generally for self-aggrandisement as a rule. Whatever may be the creed of Mr. Saklatwala, what we have to look to is, that it is not a joke, no small matter, for a Parisi to get elected from a British constituency as a candidate for the British Parliament, the centuries old House of Civic Liberty. If for nothing else at least for that courageous act alone Parsis should support Mr. Saklatwala, not as a Communist, but as an ardent Indian.

What surprises one is that looking to the charitable disposition of the community this petty amount of a thousand guinea was not volunteer by one single Parsi alone when such an amount is being spent away by hundreds diversions. There are many ways to flatter Government there are numerous methods to win favour and popularity; to be in the good books of high Government officials is an ordinary failing of human nature which can be overlooked; but in order to achieve these common personal objects to run down a man of the type of Mr. Saklatwala and to denounce his fearlessness and merits is, to use very mild language, hardly honest.—Yours, etc.

SOHRAB B. D. BANAJI.

135, Cumballa Hill.

RANGOON BAR COUNCIL

RIGHTS OF ADVOCATES TO PRACTISE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After a lapse of over two months the Rangoon Bar Council has considered wise to issue a corrigendum to the only rule it made on the 2nd of March last. The appearance of this corrigendum is a clear evidence of the Bar Council being convinced that the rule as originally made under section 15(b) of the Bar Councils Act is "ultra vires" and inconsistent with the Act But it is rather unfortunate that this corrigendum should not rectify those mistakes. The rule is even after the issue of the corrigendum inconsistent with the Act and obviously "ultra vires" with regard to subordinate courts. By invoking the assistance of section 15(f) it has not been possible to make the rule consistent with the Act.

Section 14 of the Act lays down the right of advocates to practise and in framing this section the ideal kept in view was the disappearance of different grades of legal practitioners so that ultimately there may be a single grade entitled to practise in all courts. An advocate is under this section entitled to practise as of right in the High Court of which he is an advocate, subject to section 9(4), and "in any other Court in British India," subject to sub-section (2) of the same section. Sub-section (2) says that an advocate shall be entitled to practise in a High Court, other than the one in which he is enrolled, subject to rules, if any, made by the Bar Council under section 15, regulating the conditions subject to which advocates of other High Courts may be permitted to practise in the High Court. Section 14 further enumerates other Tribunals and persons before whom an advocate is entitled to practise. It is clear, therefore,, that the right of an advocate to practise in subordinate courts is unrestricted and unqualified. Even his right to practise in a High Court could only be regulated and not negatived by any rules made under the Act. The right to regulate this practice is given to the Bar Council and there is no provision by which it could be delegated to any other person or body. To restrict, much less to take away, the right conferred by the statute under section 14 by any rules made by the Bar Council is clearly, therefore, not possible.

Section 14 was redrafted by the Select Committee so as to remove certain restrictions imposed with regard to the right to practise in other High Courts. If the Committee had a mind to restrict the right to practise in subordinate courts there was nothing to prevent it from doing so. In fact the expression, 'regulating the conditions subject to which advocates of other High Courts may be permitted to practise in the High Court' was introduced by the Select Committee. The Committee, instead of restricting liberalised the practise in the High Court and also provided for certain cases in which advocates were entitled to appear. There is absolutely no reference to section 15(f) with regard to the rights of advocates to practise.

Bar Councils Bill, in the words of the late lamented Sir Alexander Muddiman, "is the result of our consideration of certain important recommendations of the Bar Committee, consideration which I think, Sir, indicated on one occasion had been somewhat prolonged. That is true, but the consideration has been very through." It is not, therefore, likely that any error of ommision or ambiguity would have crept into such a Bill. It is not enough, in drafting a bill, to attain to a degree of precision which persons reading in good faith can understand, it is necessary to obtain a degree of precision which a person reading in Bad faith cannot misunderstand. It will be incredible to say that the distinguished framers of the Act intended a thing which they did not clearly mention. The Legislature must be intended to mean what it has plainly expressed, and consequently there can be no room for construction. The meaning and intention of the statute must be collected from the plain and unambiguous expressions used therein rather than from any notions which may be entertained as to what is just or expedient. The true meaning is not to be sought on the wide sea of surmise and speculation but in the plain words of the statute. The language of a statute must not either be strained in order to make it apply to case to which it does not legitimately, in its terms, apply on account of the supposed intention of the Legislature and the theory that that supposed intention can only be effectively carried out by giving to the words they do not naturally bear.

One thing has been brought to light by issuing the present corrigendum. The rule is one which is not made by the initiative of the Bar Council alone. If the words of the Act are any indication of the labour shared it will be seen that a portion of the rule is made by the Bar Council by its own initiative and the other portion in deference to the wishes of the High Court. The Bar Council has no control over the subordinate courts. If the Bar Council should make a rule with regard to the right of advocates to practise in subordinate courts it will be making a rule for which it has no jurisdiction. The rule will, therefore, be obviously ultra vires. It does not matter even though the rule is made at the instance of the High Court. It has already been pointed out that neither the High Court nor the Bar Council could make any rules by which the right to practise in subordinate courts be qualified, or restricted, much less, be taken away.

Further, the rule is a direct contradiction to the opinion so recently expressed by the Local Government in the provicial legislature. During the last session of the Legislative Council the Hon'ble the Home Member gave the following answer to a question put by a member of the House:—

Question:—Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji: "Is the Government aware that section 14 of the Bar Councils Act enables Advocates of other High Courts to settle and practise in all Courts of Burma?"

Answer:—The Hon. the Home Member: "Yes. Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of the same section."

It has been, more than once, pointed out that sub-section (2) of section 14 enables the Bar Council to impose conditions to regulate the right of advocates of other High Courts to practise in the High Court. There is absolutely no reference to section 15(f), and to invoke its assistance to this rule is obviously not possible. The rule framed is in this respect ultra vires of the Council and a clear encroachment on the statntory rights of advocates conferred by section 14. A question on this subject was recently asked in the House of Commons and Earl Winterton replied that an inquiry would be made of the Government of India regarding the present position under the rule issued by the Bar Council of the High Court of Rangoon debarring from practice in the Courts of Burma those who were not enrolled in the Rangoon High Court. According to this statement the Government of India have to enquire into the matter and report to the Secretary of State for India. It is hoped that the authorities will see that the corrigendum issued recently has neither improved the situation nor rendered the rule consistent with the Act.—Yours, etc.,

"COMMERCE."

Rangoon.

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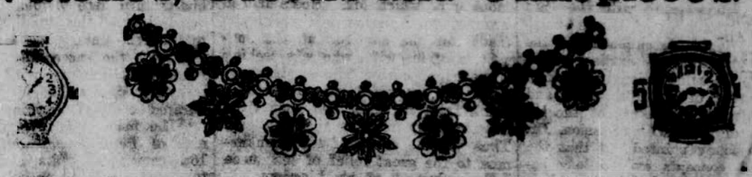

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"SPIRITUALISTS" A LESSON FROM THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—With the advance of material science some knowledge of the unseen is also becoming available. Einstein's theory of Relativity appears to have taken us a step forward in this direction. A belief in the existence of the invisible worlds, possibilities of communication between the inhabitants of the seen and the unseen, changes one's outlook on life. But this belief should be acquired as far as possible by one's own reasoning and no fetish should be made of it.

The phenomena shown in the 'seance' rooms by experienced Spiritualists help us to gather reliable information on the subject. But these phenomena are fraught with grave dangers, as much of them depend upon the motives of the "Spiritualists" and the value that is attached to them by their audience.

In practical every-day life "Spiritualism" does not play an important part. If it has any place it should be natural. Like all phenomena it should be a means of enlightenment. Properly speaking belief in these unseen things neither adds to the bread of man, nor does it give the necessary strength and courage to face the battles of life's existence. On the other hand, it robs one of it to some extent, if he or she is lazy, and makes one a coward. The average Indian who is neck-deep in his so-called religion, is apt to be led away by these phenomena which are nothing but mere shows. In as far as "Spiritualism" tries to throw some new light on the emotional and spiritual struggles of an individual or individuals, it is well and good but when it oversteps this and becomes a business proposition, as is the case with many of these allied sciences it becomes a mere *tamasha*. Granting that the motives of the "Spiritualists" are genuine, still there is the chance of weakening the minds of the people interested in it when too much prominence is given to it.

Take for instance the Theosophical Society. One of the main causes of its failure to fulfil its original mission has been due to the unnecessary importance attached to the phenomena given by the two Masters—Mahatmas Maurya and Koot Hoomi—in the early days of the T.S., at the request of the late Mr. A. O. Hume. Much fuss was created over these phenomena by the Coulombs, and yet the genuineness of the phenomena had to be admitted in some cases if not in all. It would have been better had it stopped there but a halo was created round those two adepts by their admirers, as was inevitable. Not only did they came to be regarded as "superhuman" beings but the very purpose and value of phenomena was misunderstood. Consequently the Society reduced itself, quite unconsciously, into a body of people more desirous of winning favours from those two adepts or from their representatives in the Society instead of serving the cause of humanity. The result has been that the Society is being "swept away into the 'deep' called "failure" and the "cold waves of oblivion" are "closing over its doomed head."

The "Spiritualists" can take a lesson from this. If they really feel that they will be benefitting the public by showing their phenomena, let them adopt simpler methods. By commercialising these spiritual sciences—lower or higher as the case may be—the science itself is dgraded. India has already enough of these sciences in a hopelessly degraded condition and requires no further degradation. A true spiritualist has or at least ought to have a good intuition and he can do real service to his fellowmen by utilising his faculties for better purposes. If they cannot find better work in India other than showing phenomena let them go to Europe and America and convince people there of the principles underlying the phenomena and thus raise India in their estimation.

We are saturated with belief in the unseen, in the invisible helpers, in the spiritual hierarchy and countless other things without properly understanding their value in our lives. What India really wants to-day is spiritualists who would revolutionise the life of the nation and remove the need for "Mother India's" and "Slaves of the Gods".—Yours etc.,

D. JAGANNATH RAO.

"Prem Baugh", Hyderabad-Deccan, June 1.

CALL OF THE CONGRESS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As was expected the Madras muddle has ended in the retraeing of the mistaken and suicidal step on the part of some of the influential Madras Congressmen. The Indian National Congress has once more vindicated its uncompromising attitude and consistent resistance to the bureaucracy by withdrawing the resolution of the acceptance of offices under the Dyarchic Government at the session of the All-India Congress Committee held in Bombay on 24th ultimo.

The Anglo-Indian papers have been sorely disappointed at this happy event. They had predicted a split amongst the prominent Congressmen, but alas! their prediction has turned out otherwise. This unity amongst the Congressmen should be utilized in strengthening the Congress organization in this year of grace and probation under the inspiring leadership, of the world's greatest living man, Mahatma Gandhi, and preparing ourselves for the grim struggle that is ahead at the end of this year

Only 7 months are now at our disposal for that organization and it behoves every Indian—be he Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Parsi—to do his or her duty and contribute whatever he or she can do to further the cause of the Motherland.

The constructive programme of the Indian National Congress should be earnestly worked out in its entirety with courage and with a sacrificing spirit. Boycott of foreign cloth and selected goods should be the main plank in our fight for freedom. This little sacrifice on the part of the people at large should be spontaneously offered and the boycott should be made so stiff and strong that its effects will be keenly felt by the British capitalists and imperialists and bring them on their knees for negotiating with the national leaders. The boycott in itself is but one of the items of the programme and the main item which has the direct connection with the organization of the Premier National Institution is the enrolment of members for it.

The principal resolution moved by Mahatma Gandhi at the A.I.C.C. in reply to the repression launched by the Government was that of the enrolment of Congressmen in various provinces, cities and villages. The Congress—as Mahatmaji said while moving the resolution—should be made a living and efficient organization in order to give a fitting reply to the repressive policy of the Government. The Congress volunteers and the Youth Leaguers should zealously help to enrol thousands of members throughout the country, and strengthen the Congress in number and influence. The Congress requires 1 person in every 400 persons to be the member of that body and this is not an arduous task. What is needed is the will to be free and the simple thing you are required to do is to be a member by paying a paltry sum of annas 4.—Yours, etc.

MOHANLAL P. MEHTA.

ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—I agree with the suggestion set forth in your column by Mr. J. C. Erunza and would gladly subscribe to the funds provided each and every shareholder agree with his views. The appeal seems to me too opportune and shareholders would not loose the opportunity to launch the proceeding against the persons who were responsible for the management of the above concern.—Yours, etc.,

TULSIDAS GULABDAS.

Krishna Bhuvan,
Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2,
May 30.

Simla.—Lady Irwin attended the Simla Open Tennis Championship on Saturday afternoon and gave away Cups to winners and Runners-up.—A. P.

Announcement

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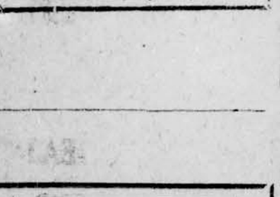

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KALYAN POWER HOUSE SCHEME

—:o:—

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE EXCEEDS ESTIMATED COST

MR. TAIRSEE CRITICISES GOVT. POLICY

—:o:—

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber at the time of the interview of Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner for Railways, Government of India, with the Committee of the Chamber on Thursday last:—

The first question to which we would like to refer is the Kalyan Power House Scheme which was started, inspite of the fact that in the Tata Hydro-electric Power Company there was available ready at hand a sufficient source of supply. It being so, it was hardly necessary to start a new Government scheme at high capital cost. The indigenous industry naturally expected to benefit by the demand created by electrification of part of the G.I.P. Railway system and the natural hopes they had of getting this business. It can, therefore, be well realised how much the public was chagrined to note that inspite of the available supply and contrary to the opinion of the Standing Finance Committee (Railways) the scheme was taken up by the Government. From the commercial point of view the scheme did not offer any inducements on the question of cost per unit as the original Government estimate was .665 anna per unit against the price quoted by the Tatas viz: .633 anna per unit, thus the price quoted by the Tatas was in the first instance, cheaper and much more so, now that the revised figure given by Mr. A. A. L. Parsons on the 12th February last in the Assembly is .695 anna per unit. Apart from the question of price which is very important, it will be seen from replies given by Mr. Parsons to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in the Legislative Assembly on the 27th February 1929 that the original estimates have not held good, and we shall like to be informed what the real position today is as Mr. Parsons assured the Assembly that a detailed statement will be prepared and laid on the Table of the House at a suitable opportunity. We shall be glad if the said promised figures are now made available.

NOT A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

My Committee have all along felt that it was not necessary for Government to have taken up the scheme of Kalyan Power House at all nor it appears that apart from other considerations it is a business proposition even now. We should, therefore, like to know what the real situation is to-day and would enquire whether Government do not think it desirable to reconsider the whole question before going further into it. There is another important point of view from which it may be advantageous to Government to review this enterprise of theirs in the light of the curtailment of capital expenditure on which the Hon. the Finance Member is keen. We understand that this Power House which was estimated to cost Rs. 97 lakhs has already cost more than Rs. 1-1/4 crores. It may go to a crore and a half and it is a matter for consideration whether Government of India would not prefer to utilise the cheaper power available to them from the Tata Hydro-electric group and stop this further capital expenditure.

RELIEF TO INDUSTRIES FROM RAILWAY EARNINGS.

I thas been a standing grievance of the indigenous industries that the railway rates policy of Government regarding raw materials and finished products is far from satisfactory. A few years back when any reduction in the rates was asked for by the indigenous industries, Givernment pleaded that the railways were hardly able to make both ends meet. Since the last 4 or 5 years, however there has been a steady increase in the earnings of the Railways, and a certain percentage of profit is transferred to the General Revenues and a certain percentage is also kept for Reserves, depreciation and other charges. The relation between the General and Railway Finances no doubt is beset with complexities, but we venture to think that the claims of industries of the country for help in the shape of reduction in present rates, which constitute a great burden on them call for first consideration especially when earnings of Railways show a decidedly upward tendency. We would therefore like to be assured that the Railway Board will be pleased to give its best and sympathetic consideration to this longstanding grievance, and that the rates are not kept higher than really called for, and that the Railways surpluses go to reduce rates and thus benefit industries which, in their turn will give the Railways larger turnover.

REDUCED COAL FREIGHT.

On the 22nd March last the Hon'ble Sir George Rainey, Member for Commerce and Railways, informed Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in reply to his question in the Assembly that the revised coal freight would come into operation most probably from the 1st of May. As no definite official information was, however, available to the commercial community, my Committee enquired of the Railway Board by wire as to the exact date from which the revised rates would come in force and emphasised that it was highly desirable that the revised rates should not be delayed any longer. The anxiety of the various parties interested in this reduction can very well be imagined, and we are informed that some coal merchants have entered into contracts on the basis of the promised reduction. On the 13th instant the Railway Board informed us that the reduced coal freight should be introduced as soon as possible, and added that it was anticipated that the preliminary work in connection with the introduction of this scale would have been completed in time for the revised rates to be introduced about the 1st of May, but that was not found possible. We are told that the Railways concerned are making every endeavour to give effect to the Railway Board's wishes in the matter, but they are not in a position to say definitely from what date the change would be made. This state of uncertainty is naturally causing anxiety to various industries which are clamouring for coal at reduced prices. We are also informed that a large number of orders are being held over in view of the impending reduction in rates. Now that the month of May is ending, we would press for introduction of the revised rates in shortest time possible.

Mr. Tairsee concluded after making a reference to the inhuman treatment meted out to thousands of pilgrims going to Pandharpur who travel third class on the Barsi Light Railway.

MR. RAU'S REPLY.

Reply of Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner for Railways, at the time of his interview with the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Thursday, the 30th May, 1929:—

Mr. Rau in reply observed that he had great pleasure in meeting the Committee this morning and he appreciated very much the kind reference made by the President to him. He said that he did not expect that he would be called upon to make a speech on the occasion.

With regard to the introduction of the reduced coal freight he was sorry that it had taken a somewhat longer time than expected to bring into force the revised rates of freight for coal but the various railways required some time to prepare the new Schedule according to the revised rates. He was, however glad to be able to inform the Committee now that the revised rates would be introduced from the 1st of June.

Mr. Rau was sorry that he could not give a definite reply with regard to the complaint against the Barsi Light Railway. The Railway Board had no control over the management of the Barsi Light Railway, except in so far as the Indian Railways Act applied to it. They were, however, taking up the matter with that Railway and hoped that some steps could be taken to improve the situation.

RELIEF TO INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

The question of giving relief to the indigenous industries from the Railway earnings, Mr. Rau informed, was one of the questions which would be considered by the Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to review the separation of Railway Finance from General Finance. That Committee would go into the question of allocation of Railway surpluses in various ways and the question under reference would doubtless receive due consideration at their hands. He further observed that the Railway Board fully realised the importance of keeping passenger fares and goods freights as low as possible.

Coming to the Kalyan Power House scheme, Mr. Rau said it was unfortunate that the original estimates submitted to the Standing Finance Committee had to be revised. He gave them a copy of the statement laid on the Table of the Assembly on 2nd April 1929 comparing the present estimated cost of the Kalyan Power House scheme with the original estimate placed before the Standing Finance Committee.

Mr. Rau pointed out that the revised etimate came to about Rs. 1,27 lakhs but he had been informed by the G.I.P. Railway authorities the same day that the detailed estimate would be about Rs. 1.32 lakhs instead of Rs. 1,27 lakhs. He had no reason to doubt that this figure would be more or less accurate in view of the fact that the scheme had practically been completed. The price per unit was now estimated at .695 annas falling to .617 annas with an increase of 30 per cent. consumption which was expected within 7 years, as compared with Tata's flat rate of .633 annas per unit.

THE OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

Mr. Rau pointed out that price was not the only consideration for the decision to construct the Kalyan Power House. Other important considerations were

1. Priority to railways for supply of Electric Energy which Tata's were not in a position to give.

2. Security of transmission lines. With regard to estimate re. site fonndations, etc., of the scheme. Mr. Rau observed that Kalyan had been found unsuitable and the site had therefore to be removed to Chola which was partly responsible for the increase in the original estimate. He observed that anyhow it was not possible nor advisable to stop the scheme at this stage

Then a general discussion ensued in which Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and Mr. Walchand Hirachand took part.

After the President had again thanked Mr. Rau for the interview, the meeting terminated.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

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DELIVERY OF LETTERS IN BOMBAY AND SUBURBS

SUGGESTIONS FOR ACCELERATING DELIVERY

The Postmaster General, Bombay, has issued the following Press communique:—

The public are not perhaps aware that with the rapid development of the City of Bombay and its suburbs the problem of delivery of correspondence is getting more and more acute. Almost every building in the City has several stories with many apartments or tenements on each floor. The postman who has to deliver letters at such buildings has in consequence to waste a good deal of time. Where a building is not fitted with a lift, he has to walk up and down several flights of stairs and where there is a lift, its use is generally denied to him in the downward journey. Moreover, very few householders have letter-boxes wherein a postman can deposit correspondence. This state of things naturally retards delivery work, and it is desirable that an improvement should be made for which the co-operation of the public is solicited.

SUGGESTIONS.

The following suggestions are recommended:—

(i) Every occupier of a tenement or room should have a letter-box or some receptacle suitably placed, into which the postman may drop all unregistered correspondence for him; (ii) in buildings equipped with lifts, the use of the lifts should be allowed to the postman in his downward as well as upward journey; and (iii) in buildings without lifts the persons residing on the second and higher floors should arrange to provide letter-boxes or receptacles on the ground or the first floor.

The suggestions are simple and inexpensive, but the adoption will afford substantial relief to the postman and accelerate delivery. It is hoped that the public of Bombay will readily respond to this appeal.

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THE PLACE OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN POST WAR GERMANY

(Continued from page 6.)

the Separatists of the Rhineland from which they never recovered.

LOYALTY TO NEW REGIME.

The years succeeding the murderous period of inflation and depreciated money bestowed considerable advantages upon the workers as a reward for their loyalty to the new regime. It is no exaggeration to say that Germany, owing to the completeness with which the trades unions and political organizations have availed themselves of the possibilities inherent in Democratic institutions has now a socio-political organization more comprehensive than that of any other country. It is true that manufacturing and commercial circles have recently endeavoured to deprecate the value of this organization; but no one can fail to see that—assuming this socio-political organization had not existed—the German home market would have completely collapsed during the difficult times when the country was in the throes of a crisis. Their social policy however, is not the only outward expression of the activities pursued by the German workers since the establishment of the new State life of Germany. In a number of federal states, for instance, the educational system has undergone a mighty development owing to the pressure exercised by the organizations of the workers—a development which, in some instances has brought about a complete reversal of the traditional educational ideas. Very material changes have also been brought about in regard to prison legislation, and the task of reforming the penal code is taken up with determination. Wonderful successes have been achieved in some branches of municipal economic endeavour. It is impossible to describe and appreciate, within the limitations of a brief account such as this the improvements and changes in our social and political life that have been accomplished in the course of a few years despite the loss of the war despite famine and distress, despite the collapse of the currency, and despite a latent civil war. The German worker—equipped with the best qualifications possessed by the nation such as diligence, economy idealism and commonsense—has made powerful contributions to the stability of the new German State, which the latter will know how to make use of in the interests of peace, progress and national friendship.

WHAT IS THE KHADDAR FRANCHISE?

(Continued from page 6.)

representatives or delegates or any committee or sub-committee or any Congress organization whatsoever or to be elected as such or *to take part* in any meeting of the Congress or Congress organization or any Committee or sub-committee thereof, if he has not complied with sub-section (I) hereof or does not wear hand spun and hand woven Khaddar at political and Congress functions or while engaged in Congress business. The Congress expects Congressmen to wear Khaddar also on all other occasions and in no case to use or wear foreign cloth.

Resolution No. 13, passed in December 1926, at Gauhatty Khaddar Franchise: Resolved that the following changes be made in article VII of the constitution:—

Substitute the following for Section IV.:—

(IV) (a) No person shall be entitled to vote at the election of representatives or delegates or any Committee or Sub-Committee or any Congress organization or any Committee or Sub-committee thereof, if he has not complied with Section (I) hereof and does not habitually wear hand spun and hand-woven Khaddar.

(b) The Working Committee shall frame rules for proper carrying out of the provisions of this section."

WHAT A. I. C. C. SHOULD DO.

According to this latest interpretation those Congressmen who always wear Khadi need not object to those who wear it at Congress meetings only, and the former are incorrect in thinking that the latter are breaking any rule of the constitution, when they wear other clothes than Khadi outside the Congress meetings. Perhaps it is as well that Gandhiji has come forward to clear up this misunderstanding and construe the franchise to be more extensive than it is often understood to be. It is hoped that the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. will either abolish the Khaddar franchise or modify it as in September 1925.

Regarding the enrolment of new Congressmen Gandhiji however wishes to restrict the volunteers to the current year's programme, whether social or economic, that is, prohibition and untouchability as well as Khadi. The only condition that need be explained to new Congress members is the attainment of Swaraj by non-violent means with the obligation to pay As. 4 as annual subscription. Khadi cannot keep out Government spies and others who also can put on Khadi and the Congress need not be afraid of them nor is it at all practicable to keep out such persons from large political party organizations. Even the programme of non-co-operation is contingent at the present moment and not a live issue. As in all political organizations of a popular character in any country of the world the Congress membership is bound to fluctuate with frequent changes in its constitution.

JOIN THE CONGRESS.

Every Indian desiring Swaraj every lover of freedom in India can and should join the Congress if he can satisfy himself as to the creed specified in article one of the constitution, (viz., Swaraj by non-violent means). More than that need not be imported into this creed to scare away members who in reality are in agreement with such a creed. Volunteers may use every possible occasion to secure more members for the Congress, but they need not mix up the political issue of Swaraj with the social issues of prohibition and untouchability nor with the humanitarian economic issue of Khadi. Except Khadi for the time being the other two are not parts of the constitution though they are items of constructive work recommended to the members for practical action as far as they can do so. In the common interest of India as a whole the leaders of the Congress should give an opportunity to all Indians to show a united front on the issue of Swaraj and Simon Commission though they may belong to different parties on the other social and economic issues

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD

APPOINTED MYSORE'S FINANCE MEMBER?

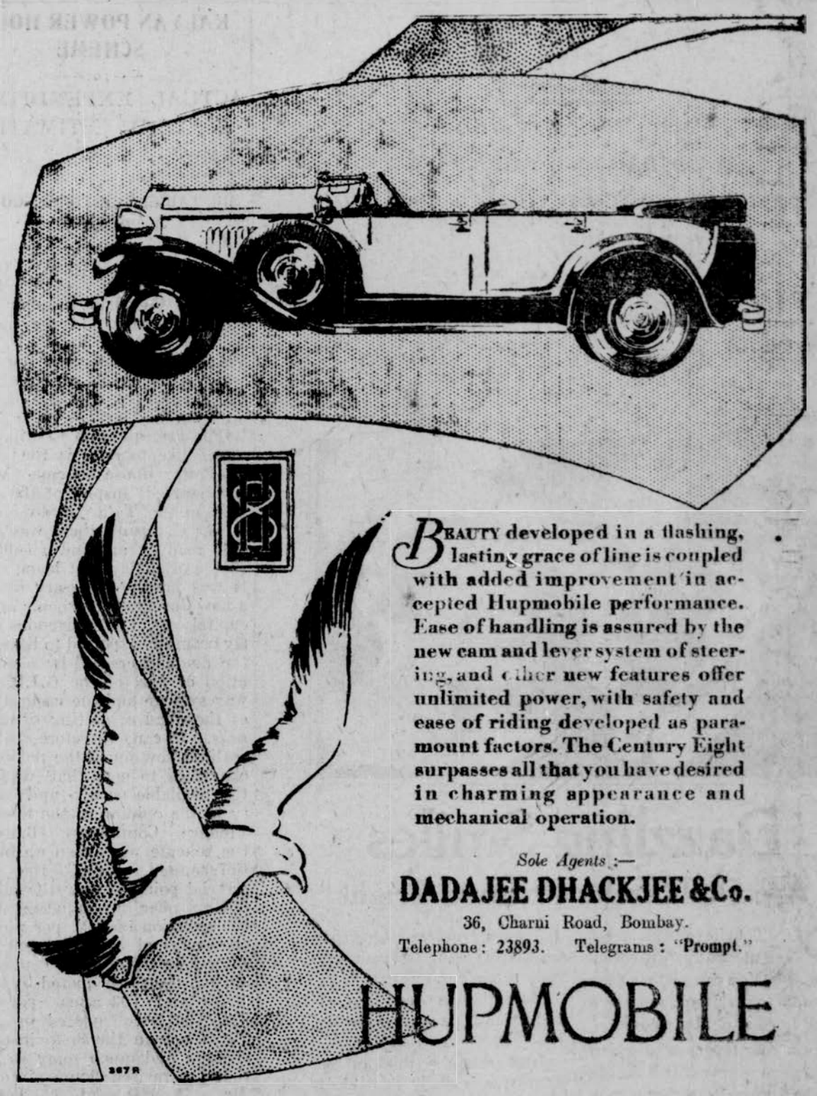
The "Muslim Outlook" writes:—

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the well-known leader of the Liberal Party in British India, is reported to have been appointed Finance Minister of the Mysore State. It is stated that his new appointment is on the understanding that he will become Dewan of the Mysore State on the retirement of Mirza Muhammad Ismail.

SCOUTING IN DHARWAR

A Scouter writes:—

The outlook of scouting in the District of Dharwar promises to be a very bright one in the near future. A Scouters' Training Camp was run recently by Mr. B. T. Char, the Scout Organiser of this Division, at Nuggikere near Dharwar from the 17th to the 27th May last. Mr. N. S. Lokur, the District Judge of Dharwar and District Scout Commissioner, accompanied by the Government Pleader and several Vakils and Inamdars, attended the Camp, and went through the course of training in full detail. On the last day when the promise was taken speeches were made in the presence of Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., the District Scout Commissioner of Settlement Scouts, which go to show that the members were much impressed by the disciplnary value of the Boy Scout scheme in the training of the younger generation of India. Every one of the candidates was full of enthusiasm about the place that he proposed to occupy and the bit of work that he would give to the cause of scouting in these parts. It is to be hoped scouting will make great strides in the near future in this District of Dharwar.



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HOW SHALL YOUTH RESHAPE INDIA ?

MR. GOKHALE ADDRESS TO SIND STUDENTS

Following are extracts from the Presidential Address delivered by Mr. G. N. Gokhale at the Sind Students' Conference which commenced its sessions on Saturday, June 1st, at Bhiria :—

Gentlemen,

To every person who is not satisfied with things as they are, and who is yearning to change them, it is always a relief to turn from the older men, who dominate the present to the younger gentlemen, who after all are the future of the country. Youthful bodies are tender and can be adjusted with greater ease to the altered conditions of life. Youths have greater vigour to carry out their ideals, and that is why one can place greater reliance on them. However chaotic the conditions in a country may be, the youth can change them, if they set themselves to it. "Youth shall reshape the world" they say. Youths in other countries have done it. Why should we not do the same in India, you ask. "Why not" replies the echo—if you are really young—if you have the will, the wisdom and the energy required to turn yourselves inside out—why not? Who can prevent you from doing so? I would therefore like every one assembled here to-day to ask himself, if he has these three things, for on it depends the answer as to whether he shall reshape the world.

FIRST CONCERN.

You will all admit that a change includes both a present and a future, and so the first concern of every man who aspires to reshape the world is to learn to look at himself as he is. We all of us have our ideals and our likings; and very often we mistake what we like to be, or what we profess to be, for what we really are. We may thus deceive ourselves or even others for a time; but it is not long before we are found out. Our opponents, even when they look at us "through Indian eyes" are interested in exposing the hollowness of our claims and they make us sound much hollower than we really are. Thus are we discredited to the whole world. We grown-ups have not yet realised this in our daily life, and are quite willing to hear "stirring" (?) lectures on the economic regeneration of India, from lips which were chewing the most expensive Havanas only five minutes ago, and we have no objection to asking a person clad in the choicest English clothes to unfurl the National flag of pure hand-spun Khaddar, with the symbol of a Charkha on it, as long as he jumps into some rough overalls before doing so. This is only an instance of the numerous hypocracies which pervade our whole life in India, and if you wish to reshape India, I would ask you to put sincerity above everything else. In placing this aspect before you, I am not asking you to sit in judgment over your elders, because so many of us are already ashamed of the double life we lead: and I would not have mentioned it at all, if I had not noticed the same symptoms amongst the youths of the country.

That brings us to the second aspect of the question. If you want to get a thing, you must be prepared to pay the price for it. It is an immutable law of life that you cannot get something for nothing, and if you want liberty, you cannot get it by merely shouting for it.

SPIRIT OF GIVE AND TAKE.

In the political field what stands in our way but the want of a spirit of give and take? India is not populated by savages but by people whose ancestors were at the height of civilization, when Britain was yet a muddy marsh; and if a few lakhs of the British can hold sway over thirty-two crores of Indians to-day, it is only because these 320 millions are divided in a billion camps. God did not create India for the sole benefit of the Hindu or the Mussalman, and there is nothing that either party 'must' have. In this democratic age birth in a particular family or in a particular religion ought to be no handicap, but no qualification at the same time. Each man's special aptitudes which his heredity and environment influence to a great extent, cannot be ignored, and all that a State can do is to give equal opportunities to all, not equal prizes. We grey-beards are trying to divide prizes, and naturally cannot come to an agreement. If the youths want to do better, they will have to change their angle of vision.

If you thus have the will to change and are prepared to pay the price for it, you will next have to gather the necessary wisdom. To understand how to get out of the present chaos, it is first necessary to examine how we have got into it. It is not the advent of the Englishman, as many imagine, but the modern science he has brought with him that created the present revolution in India.

TOO MUCH STUPIFIED.

We are all of us so dazzled in India with the material prosperity of the West, that our wise men think they have only to master the blind forces of nature as the West has done, and then the millennium of happiness will dawn. They forget that it has not so dawned in the West, where by the side of the most luxuriant palaces, you can still see the most wreached slumps, where no self-respecting inmate of a zoo would ever consent to stay. The brutalities of the last war and the possibilities of the next hang heavily on their head, and so many people in the West have already begun to wonder if there is anything beyond matter. In spite of our so-e-alled spiritnality we have yet to turn that corner in India. We elders are yet too much stupified by the wonderful discoveries of science and it is for you youths to solve the problem.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

At every conference and congress in India we pass so many resolutions, but they all lead to nothing. In the first place a great many of these resolutions are made without counting the cost, and no one has the energy to put the others into practice. I am glad that the Sind students have a better record than many other bodies, and I congratulate them most heartily on it. But we want greater effort, of a more sustained variety. Half a dozen people cannot do much better than they have. Hundreds are required and if each of the delegates here resolve to give and actually give two hours of their time per week, to propagating the resolutions you pass here, you will be able to do a great deal more

OUR C. P. LETTER

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK

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(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR May, 28.

During the last week the weather was hot and occasionally cloudy.

MR. ABHYANKAR'S ILLNESS.

Great sympathy is being expressed in political circles here upon the recent illness of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Barrister-at-Law, President of the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee. He is the virtual leader of the Swarajists in these provinces and he along with Dr. N. B. Khare, M.L.C., are doing yeoman service propagating the message of the Congress, touring the whole province and to the great personal loss both in health and wealth, these two stalwart Congressmen have never found wanting wherever they were required for the service of the country. It is with the greatest relief we learn that since the operation for post-rectal abscess, Mr. Abhyankar is improving favourably and that there is no cause for anxiety. It is earnest hoped that Mr. Abhyankar will soon come round and be in a fit position to resume his usual duties.

DEFERRED ELECTIONS.

Will the life of the Central Provinces Legislative Council be extended? This question is at present engaging the attention of the local politicians in view of the extension of the lives of the Legislative Assembly and the U. P. Legislative Council. It is opined here that the Government has taken this extreme step for fear of more Congressmen being returned to power should the elections be held now. It is stated here in political circles that the dissolution of the Bengal and Assam Legislative Councils was ordered with a view to feel the pulse of public opinion. Little did the bureaucracy realise that they were relying on a broken reed and that the elections instead of there being any depletion in the strength of the members of the popular parties, there is every hope that the Swarajists would sweep the polls in the election. It is not very unlikely if the life of the C. P. Legislative Council is also extended.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

The news that the resolution regarding the acceptance of office has been dropped at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, has been received here with great satisfaction. The strange move of the Madras Congressmen had created quite a flutter in the Swarajists' camps here, for since they entered the local Legislature, the Swarajist members of the Central Provinces Legislative consistently and persistently refused to accept office or to support the Ministry. In fact the 17 Swarajist members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council hold the key to the situation created by the absence of the Ministry in the C. P. Although there are also other causes for the absence of Ministry in these province it is equally true that the Swaraj Party is proving an eye-sore to the office-haters.

FUTURE POSITION OF INDIAN STATES

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(Continued from page 12.)

be in a position to rule in an autocratic manner over their helpless subjects. But if the advantages of arbitrary power on the one hand and of mental peace and happiness on the other are weighed in the balance the lot of the Indian Princes would undoubtedly be more miserable than it is now.

If, however the Indian Princes can look at the picture of occupying an honourable position in the federal constitution what would they find? They shall have to give up autocratic powers and show their willingness to rule as constitutional monarchs. Surrendering of autocratic powers, is the only loss which will accrue to them by their transfer to a Dominion Government of the future. But short of this the situation would be thoroughly honourable and perfectly consistent with their dignity and prestige. It will not cause them any pecuniary loss. It will not expose them to any embarrassment and it will not oblige them to suffer any humiliation. If an Indian Ruler adopts the form of a constitutional government in his State, he has absolutely no reason to be afraid of the Political Department because under a Dominion constitution, a convention may be laid down that in the case of every Indian State in which responsible Government is established there should be absolutely no interference in domestic affairs unless the ruler and his people do anything to endanger the safety of the Commonwealth. The Bureaucracy wants to set them as impediments in the path of granting self-government to India. If they take the wind out of the sails of these so-called friends of India and thus frustrate them in their disingenious attempt of withholding self-government from the country the Indian Princes would be regarded as benefactors not only of Indian India but of British India and they would be entitled to the esteem and unstinted admiration of all the sons and daughters of the motherland.

DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Now that the report of the Indian States Inquiry Committee is before the public, we have to consider what the people of the Indian States should do for their own liberation. In the first place it is necessary that they should unanimously and enthusiastically state that they are quite willing to be transferred to a new government in British India responsible to an Indian Legislature. The Committee has of its own accord stated that the Indian Princes cannot without their express agreement be transferred to the new Government in British India. This opinion of the committee is unsupported by any evidence or any legal authority. The Indian States Inquiry was appointed to enquire into the relations of the Paramount Power and the Indian States. The Inquiry was not confined only to the Indian Princes. Did the Committee ascertain the wishes of the Indian States' people for this transfer? If they have failed to do so, it is necessary to signify the unqualified assent of the people of the Indian States to their transfer to the Indian Government which may come into existence and which may be responsible to an Indian Legislature.

INTRODUCTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVT. IN STATES.

Secondly, the question of the introduction of constitutional Government in the States is not investigated by the committee and was not included in the terms of reference of this committee. We must now, therefore endeavour our best to agitate for constitutional Government and for the establishment of responsible Government within the limits of every State.

Thirdly, with a view to counteract the vigorous and mischievous propaganda of the Indian Princes carried on in England and sedulously preaching that the internal conditions in the Indian States are satisfactory, we must demand a Royal Commission to inquire into the various phases of the problem. In the absence of administration reports budget estimates and moral and material statistics it is not possible for any outsider to understand the gravity of the hopelessly backward conditions in the Indian States. The terms of Inquiry must be wide enough to cover the whole field of the problem of Indian States. The Commission should inquire about (1) The form of Government existing in each State, (2) the association of the people with the administration (3) the existence of real representative institutions, (4) the powers of Legislation and taxation which are given to the people (5) whether the budget is submitted to the criticism of the people, (6) whether there is any public control over the finances of the State (7) whether the civil list is fixed and if so what is its proportion to the gross revenue of the State (8) if there is any independent audit of the State budget, (9) if the administration is subject to the criticism of the people (10) whether the executive is in any way responsible or responsive to the people, (11) whether there is any remedy provided to the people against the arbitrary acts of the executive (12) whether the ordinary rights of citizenship are guaranteed to the people such as liberty of person, security of property freedom of conscience liberty of the Press, liberty of speech and meeting, (13) whether there is any independent Judiciary in the State. (14) whether the executive functions are separated from the Judicial (15) whether the State service is properly recruited from efficient people whether it is graded and secured with the rules of adequate pay, promotion and pension and whether the indigenous talent is encouraged in the State. From the experience I had while working for the deputation in England, the necessity of a Royal Commission was keenly appreciated by the Labour leaders and if vigorous efforts are made to push on this demand it is likely to materialise. Such a commission would leave no shadow of doubts about actual conditions prevailing in the States and the task of remedial measures would be facilitated greatly.

WIDE-SPREAD AGITATION NECESSARY.

Last but not least in importance is the necessity of maintaining a sustained agitation of an intensive character in every State. I was asked everywhere while in England that they have not heard of political agitation in the States. This will therefore make it evident to you how necessary it is to cry aloud for redress. Every State must have its political conference. It must exhaustively narrate its grievances, ask for the redress of the same, demand the rule of law and the establishment and development of representative institutions and must earnestly insist on responsible Government. The Butler Committee has now laid down the outer limitations of our political agitation. We must not aim at the elimination of a Ruler or attempt to bring about a change of government on our own initiative. We can however agitate as strongly as possible for political rights and the Committee has recognised the duty of the Paramount Power of suggesting measures to satisfy wide-spread popular demands. We have, therefore, by intensive agitation to force the Paramount Power to suggest necessary measures of reforming internal administration. The salvation therefore lies in our own hands.

SIR F. HUSSAIN TO SUCCEED SIR M. HABIBULLAH?

—:o:—

REVENUE CONFERENCE PROCEED INGS TURN SCALES IN HIS FAVOUR

The Simla correspondent of the "Tribune" (Lahore) writes to that paper, under date May 26 :—

Considerable speculation has been afoot here for sometime regarding the successor of Sir Muhamed Habibullah and special importance attaches to this temporary succession as it will lead by the end of the year to a permanent appointment.

There were rumours at an early stage that when the Nawab of Chhatari was superseded by Mr. Lambert he had been promised as a consolation prize Sir Muhamed Habibullah's job. The rumour that was supporting his claim was, therefore, connected really with this old theory and had no basis in the present day facts. The crisis which faced the Government in U. P. has been got over. I can say almost confidently that the Nawab of Chhatari is out of the field and that the temporary vacancy is going to Sir Fazli Hussain, Revenue Member, Punjab Government.

This choice may have two basis. Firstly that Sir Fazli Hussain once previously acted for Sir M. Habibullah when the latter fell ill and took leave. But Sir Fazli Hussain's record of work at that time was not striking and in fact left rather a poor impression. But recently the ability he showed at the Revenue Members' Conference turned the scales in his avour and he seemed from that day marked for Revenue Membership."

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ADDRESS TO MR. KABADI

—:o:—

MOTION BEFORE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Mr. B. N. Mehisheri will ask for priority for the following item on the agenda at the first meeting of the Bombay Corporation in the current month :—

To The Municipal Secretary.

Dear Sir,—Please note that at the June meeting of the Corporation, I shall move :—

"That the Corporation do vote a Cordial Address of Welcome to Mr. Purshotam Meghji Kabadi, the first Indian to fly from Europe to India on his arrival in Bombay. That a Committee composed of Councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner. That the Corporation will be prepared on he recommencation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the illumination of the Address and for a Casket and other incidental charges."

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BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 3 1929

FUTURE POSITION OF INDIAN STATES

Bureaucracy Strengthens Its Hold

BUTLER COMMITTE'S EX-PARTE INQUIRY

Mr. Abhyankar's Appeal To Princes and The People

—:o:—

In the course of his presidential address at the eighth session of the Deccan States' Peoples' Conference at Sangli Prof. G. R. Abhyankar said:

For the first time since the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown this is the only official enquiry held in connection with certain problems relating to the Indian States. The Indian States Committee is the only official and authoritative body which has brought to bear its mind upon this important problem of Constitutional relations of the Indian States with the Paramount Power. And it is for this very reason that public attention is so much devoted to this committee.

TRANSGRESSION OF AUTHORITY.

By the first term of reference and from the explanation about the same given by the Committee "part (1) refers only to the existing relations between the paramount power and the States."

The Committee were only to report upon the existing relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States. The Committee were not authorised to report upon the future relationship between the paramount power or any government that may be established in British India and the Indian State. If the language used with reference to the first term and with reference to the second term is minutely compared it would be obvious that so far as the first term is concerned, the Committee were not empowered to make any recommendations about the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States. The recommendations of the Committee. (1) that the Viceroy and not the Governor-General-in-Council should be in future the Agent of the Crown and (2) that the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes should not be transferred without the agreement of the latter to the new government in British India responsible to an Indian Legislature—these recommendations are not warranted by the terms of reference and are gratuitous. The committee had no authority to make these recommendations and therefore they cannot be taken into consideration in any future discussion.

FISCAL GAINS.

The second term of reference deals with financial and economical relations between British India and the States. By reason of the policies pursued by the British Indian Government with regards to Customs, Railways, Mints, Post and Telegraphs, Saving Banks, Salt, Opium and Excise serious losses are being caused to the Indian States' people. And there is a demand for redress on behalf of the States. The Committee was specially authorised to inquire into these grievances and to make recommendations for the satisfactory adjustments of these relations for the future. The Committee have done their work most perfunctorily in this respect and have left every thing for future investigation. It is to be noted that the losses on account of matters of common interest are primarily borne by the Indian States' peoples. It is they who are directly interested in the relief on this score. But we find that in the suggestions which the Committee have made they have not recognised the necessity of consulting the Indian States' people.

UNION WITH BRITISH INDIA.

The committee have recognised the interdependence of British India and the States. They hold that India is a geographical unity and British India and the States are necessarily dependent on one another. They realise also the necessity of a compromise and a spirit of joint action between British India and the Indian States. The committee have laid down these precious principles. The committee have also urged the necessity of a closer union with British India. They also think that it is necessary to secure happier relations between the two parts of India and hope for an eventual coalition of the two. They profess to have left the door open for a closer union. It is however to be regretted that the remedies which they have suggested for a closer union are bound to have the opposite result. They have created water-tight compartments and have deliberately tried to remove all opportunities of bringing about closer contact between these two parts of India. We shall categorically mention how mischievous and how dangerous the recommendations of the committee are and how they are sure to permanently establish a diarchy in this country with conflicting interests. They lay down that the treaties have been concluded with the Crown and thus they insinuate that the Government of India has nothing to do with them. Naturally, therefore, it follows that the future government of India whether its form may be that of a full Dominion type or of a qualified dominion type, it cannot have any connection with the Indian States. This recommendation is not based on any evidence or supported by any valid reasoning. It is simply made to divide India into two parts. They suggest that in future the the Viceroy and not the Governor-General-in-Council should control the relations with the Princes. Here again there is a deliberate attempt to separate the Government of India from the States. Ever since the Regulating Act up to the present time, the Governor-General-in-Council is vested with the superintendence, direction and control of the Indian States. The expression "Viceroy" came to be used after the Act of 1858. The committee have not shown any justification why the Governor-General-in-Council should not be entrusted with the relations of these States. The committee have not supported their conclusion by any reference to past experience, if the Governor-General-in-Council abused this trust reposed in him. The object of emphasising that the future relations would be with the Viceroy alone is simply to keep the future constitutional Governor-General and the responsible Ministers quite apart from the control of the Indian States.

A FANTASTIC REASON.

A fantastic reason has been given by the committee viz. that it will gratify the Princes to have more direct relations with the Crown through the Viceroy and that this change would lead to much happier relations between the States and British India. Nothing is more ridiculous than this statement. We are not enlightened by the Committee with the nature or the quality of relations which the Princes have with the Crown and which they are passionately desirous to maintain only through a Viceroy and which it would not be possible for them to keep through a Governor-General. We cannot conceive if the attachment of the Princes varies with the designation of the office. By whatever name we call the head of the Executive Government in British India whether a Viceroy or a Governor-General the person is the same. Is this move intended to have a Viceroy quite distinct from the Governor-General and thus to have two distinct persons—one a Viceroy and the other a Governor-General as the executive heads of the two governments? We fail to see the solicitude of this committee not to have any association even with the name of office-bearers of the future government. The committee's professions that they desire happier relations between the Indian States and British India betray nothing but hypocrisy. The future Governor-General with his ministers would have got various opportunities of contact with the Indian States and would have exercised a very salutary influence to bring about closer union between the two parts of India. A Viceroy thoroughly unconnected with the dominion constitution of British India would be utterly incapable of bringing about coalition.

Another reason given by the committee is that direct relations with the Viceroy alone will relieve the Princes of the feeling that cases affecting them may be decided by a body which has no special knowledge of them and which may have interests in opposition to them, and may appear as a judge in their own cause. To say that a Governor-General and six councillors have not special knowledge of Indian Princes and of the conditions in the Indian States and to maintain that the Viceroy alone has such special knowledge of the Princes and the States is nothing but travesty of facts. A Governor-General-in-Council is sure to have a multiplicity of views. The committee do not approve of the creation of an additional member of the Executive Council to take charge of the Political portfolio. If really such a member is created, the Viceroy or the Governor-General would undoubtedly be in a position of detachment and would be enabled to bring independent judgment to bear upon all questions placed before him. Prestige of department, natural attachment for any department would in no way influence his judgment when there is no Department entrusted to the Viceroy himself. The necessity of keeping the Viceroy detached from any department is too obvious to need any detailed mention. But the Committee have declined to accept this suggestion because if a member is recommended now in the Executive Council of the Governor-General in the event of Dominion Government functioning in British India, these duties will devolve upon the member of the Cabinet of the future Commonwealth and this would undoubtedly run counter to the deliberate design of the committee to divide India into two parts. The separation of the Political Department from the Foreign and Political department of the Government of India is aimed at the same disintegration so anxiously desired by the Committee. The recruitment of English University men to the Political department would effectively keep up living antagonism between the two Governments. All these proposals would result in bringing about a complete separation of British India and Indian India.

MISLEADING INSINUATIONS.

There are two most misleading insinuations which are sure to stultify any dominion government in British India. In para 48 of their report the Committee have stated that the Paramount Power is responsible for the defence both of British India and of Indian States: but the phraseology which is used by it subsequently clearly proves that the committee do not desire that the future dominion government should be entrusted with the duty of defence. The committee state: "it follows from this duty of protection first that the British Government is bound to do every thing really necessary for the common defence of the States; secondly, that the States should co-operate by permitting every thing to be done that the British Government determines to be necessary with the efficient discharge of duty, thirdly, that they should co-operate by abstaining from every course of action that may be declared dangerous to the common safety or the safety of other States. These obligations are generally accepted and the States work together with the British Government to their utmost ability. "The Committee have deliberately used "British Government" repeatedly in three places. Does it indicate that the dominion government of the future is to be divested of these duties? Why have the Committee intentionally omitted Paramount Power in this connection. Is this expression "British Government" intended to signify that the Committee endorse the view of Sir Leslie Scott expressed by him in the Law Quarterly Review viz. "the British Government as a Paramount Power has undertaken the defence of all these states and therefore to remain in India with whatever military and naval forces may be requisite to enable it to discharge its obligation. It cannot hand over those forces to any other Government to a foreign power such as France or Japan, to a dominion government such as Canada or Australia nor even to British India." If this is the insinuation of this Committee dominion status shorn of the most indispensable requisite, viz. the power of defence would not be worth a moment's purchase.

AN EX-PARTE ENQUIRY.

In conclusion we can briefly state that the report has not improved the position of the Indian Princes in the slightest degree. It has left the Indian States' People in the same condition of helpless subjection under which they have been labouring upto the present moment. The committee by their insidious suggestions and recommendations have invented all possible devices to divide India into two watertight compartments, to dissociate the future British Indian Government completely from the Indian States, to deprive it of its control over the power of defence. The Report therefore, is principally aimed against the aspirations of British India. The suggestions of the committee were adumberated long before the announcement of the committee in the "London Times." They faithfully disclosed the cherished desires of the alien bureaucracy in the land. The committee under the guise of this report have given their whole-hearted support to these pre-conceived wishes of the bureaucracy and have embodied them in the form of recommendations with a view to make them binding. This ex-parte enquiry and this ex-parte Report are not therefore worth any consideration and they deserve to be condemned in an unqualified manner by our brethren in British India.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRINCES.

Assuming the findings of the Butler Committee to be correct I appeal to the Indian Princes to consider what the result of them would be on their future position. The Committee has summarily dismissed all their claims for internal sovereignty, for equality and independence. The Committee hold that the Princes are dependent on the Paramount Power and they ought to continue in the same position in the future. If the Indian Princes believe that the constitutional advisers of the Crown would be supporters of autocracy they are deceiving themselves. These constitutional advisers are invariably the trusted representatives of the people and are wedded to the principles of democracy and would be inveterate enemies of despotism, autocracy and irresponsible powers. Besides as they would be under the influence of the party Government in the British constitution they shall have often to reckon with the forces of the opposition and try to meet the criticism levelled against them. By direct relations the Indian Princes would be thrown in the vortex of British politics and would be at the tender mercies of the forces that may be powerful in Parliament. The transfer therefore, of the Indian States from the supervision of the self-governing dominion of the future to the direct supervision of the Crown would be a change from Schila to Charibides and may perhaps accelerate the total annihilation of autocracy from the Indian States by reason of close, personal and intimate contact.

A COSTLY POLITICAL MACHINERY.

We appeal to the Indian Princes to look to this question from the personal, economic and the national point of view. So far as personal respect, honour and unrestricted sovereign rights are concerned under the Machinery suggested by the Butler Committee, the Princes would be always in a position of complete dependence and humiliating subjection. So far as the cost is concerned, it would be still more burdensome. They shall have to spent the same amount of money or perhaps more to keep these tin gods of the Political Department mightily pleased; for any personal redress instead of running to the capital of India, they shall have to resort to far-off England. If the Political Department is to be separated from the British Indian constitution as the Committee suggest and if the Viceroy and not the Governor General in Council is to control the states, the future dominion Government would never consent to pay the cost of this heavy and irresponsible machinery. Naturally, it shall have to be saddled on the Indian States. If the Indian Princes want to be independent of the commonwealth government from the point of view of monetary consideration the change would be more prejudicial and more expensive. Thirdly, so far as public criticism, parliamentary agitation and veiled threats of the authorities are concerned the situation would be still more embarrassing. By reason of the agitation of the people, the heads of these Princes, Crowned though they may be, would be thoroughly uneasy and constantly annoyed by the pinpricks of conscience and the pinpricks of the politicals working behind the scenes. The only gain would be that they would

(Continued on Page 11.).

CHINA'S TRIBUTE TO HER "SAVIOUR"

—:o:—

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Body Buried in Million Dollar Mausoleum

TWO MILE LONG CORTEGE FOLLOWS COFFIN TO PURPLE MOUNTAIN

LONDON, June 2.

Nanking.—The obsequies to greatest Chinese Emperors were surpassed by those to Dr. Sun Yat Sen which reached climax on June 1 with placing of carefully embalmed remains of the "Saviour of China" contained in an elaborate American-made bronze coffin in the final resting-place which is the rotunda of a million-dollar mausoleum on the slopes of the Purple Mountain overlooking the tombs of Ming Emperors.

MME. SUN YAT SEN PRESENT.

Madame Sun Yat Sen and other relatives were most prominent.

The Chinese military and political officials and representatives of 18 foreign countries including Sir Miles Lampson participated in the two-mile cortege from Kuomintang headquarters to the tomb. Thirty-two picked pall-bearers carried the catafalque up the marvellous granite stairway of 339 steps to the mausoleum through waves of blue and white banners displayed by bodies of delegates from all over China lining the sides of the stairway.—Reuter.

LIGHTNING STRIKE IN AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

WORKERS' COMPLAINT OF DELAY IN PAYMENT OF WAGES

MILL-OWNERS DEMAND COMPENSATION FROM LABOUR UNION

AHMEDABAD, June 2.

The operatives in the spinning departments of the Fine Knitting Mill and the Ambica Mill went on lightning strike yesterday, the men of the former complaining of delay in payment of wages. The Labour Union is trying to persuade men of both the mills to resume work on Monday when the mills open.

OWNERS DEMAND COMPENSATION.

The Mill-owners' Association has written to the Labour Union demanding compensation for such unauthorised strikes and the Labour Union has replied that it can exert all its power to compel men to resume work but it cannot pay compensation.

The Mill-owners' Association has submitted to an Arbitration Board consisting of Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas, a financial statement of the selected mills in connection with the demand of the Labour Union for restoration of cut of 15-1/2 per cent. in wages made in 1923. The arbitration proceedings will begin in a few days.—A. P.

GERMAN PAPERS REFRAIN FROM COMMENTS

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LONDON, June 2.

Berlin.—Such a staggering Labour victory in Elections in Britain was unexpected in Germany. Newspaper mostly refrain from comment pending the clearing up of the situation, but the "Lokal Anzeiger" expresses an opinion that under the MacDonald Government no fundamental changes in the British Foreign policy are likely.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS KEEP MUM

—:o:—

LONDON, June 2.

Washington.—The officials decline to comment publicly on result of the British Elections, but it is understood that they generally are of opinion that the MacDonald Government will give impetus to the programme of naval reduction.—Reuter.

SOVIET PRESS JUBILANT OVER TORY DEFEAT

LONDON, June 2.

Moscow.—The Soviet press is jubilant over the Conservative defeat in the British Elections, forecasts a revision of the British foreign policy and declares that the Conservative Government has been the centre of anti-Soviet 'bloc' and the instigator of organised attack against the Soviet.—Reuter.

CAUVERY ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

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MR. FORBES AND MR. HOWLEY AS ASSESSORS

OOTACAMUND, June 1.

The status of Mr. Howley and Mr. Forbes on the Cauvery Arbitration Committee having been decided, the Committee again met in the Secretariat this morning. It was decided to treat Mr. Howley and Mr. Forbes as assessors and the first two days proceedings as part of proceedings. The Madras Government have submitted a memorandum of their case.—A. P.

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CRICKET TO BE BRIGHT

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REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN RULES

The triumphant return from Australia of the English cricketers coincides with the announcement of drastic official recommendations for the reform of our great national game, writes the "Daily News". On this question the views of members of the victorious Test team would be of particular interest at the present moment; for it is clearly apparent that they are heartily sick of the "timeless" cricket which the Tests produced and that they shrink from the prospect of ever having to face such an ordeal again. Th proposals now put forward and so well explained by the Advisory Sub-Committee are designed avowedly to put an end to that kind of cricket, which in the long run would put an end to cricket itself, and to reintroduce into cricket of the highest class its old vigour and the old fierce struggle between the bat and the ball.

The Committee has provided, as it hopes, the means of helping the bowler and cheating the stonewaller. The cricket pitch is to be "treated" more simply, the rolling is to be less prolonged, a new ball is to be available sooner, a batsman may be l.b.w. even though the ball may have first hit his hand or bat, and, last but not least, the wicket itself is to be an inch higher and an inch wider. Only very brave, very determined and very earnest-minded men could have committed themselves to such revolutionary changes. That they will reduce the mammoth scores of to-day to more modest proportions and spoil the averages of many famous (or infamous) batsmen is not to be doubted. Nothing but experiment can decide whether they will liven up the game or merely cause batsmen to perfect their defensive technique and become more tamely immobile than ever. We cannot help thinking, however that this season's experiments will have a good psychological effect on the players, and that the ruling authorities have taken a long step forward in the interest of brighter and better cricket.

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